INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1008

VOL. XVI NO. 314-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 26 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
29 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind.	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured **Without Knife**, by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Ask for **Cocoanut Brand** only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Telc. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929, 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
*6th "	Sydney Maru,	Straits & Japan,
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia,
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
26th Dec.	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th "	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
31st "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1929		
2nd Jan.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	6 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 "
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10490	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,60,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

A Sure Cure

FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60-00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantawala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCY.

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.
The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS

Claims paid over	Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over	Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON qualification for the Jamui Dispensary on a monthly of Rs. 90-5-120/-. Lady Doctor appointed will have to join at once.
A 31561

WANTED—Clerks for Cotton, Waste, Cloth and inside departmental works for the GAEKWAR MILLS LTD., Bilimora, Apply sharp to the Manager.
A 31543.

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.
A 31492.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell Shares of First Class Tea garden in Assam, Dividend declared at 20 p. c. Apply for Particulars to THE NORTH INDIAN TEA AND FINANCE LD., 2, Lalbazar Street Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1341

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commision allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Rd., Bombay; the Hospital is recognised for teaching the full B. P. N. A. course in the Medical & Surgical Nursing. Allowances for pocket expenses given. Apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER for further particulars.
A 31560

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of water-pipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.
1348

PERSONAL.

YOUR OUTSTANDING CLAIMS recovered from distant places on commission basis. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay.
T R1346

LOANS.

FREE "KEY TO WEALTH" or how to obtain loans without interest. Apply:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31542

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION of the University to confer Degrees on the successful candidates at the Examinations of 1928 will be held on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1929, at 11 a.m. in the Strachey Hall. Students intending to take degrees personally should inform the undersigned and send fees (Bachelor's degree Rs. 5 and Master's degree Rs. 10) by the 15th January, 1929. Gowns will be supplied on hire by the Duty Society for Rs. 2 each.

S. SAJJAD HYDER,
Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
December 21, 1928.
31563

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Junagadh State, well qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR to take charge of Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 450/- p.m., rising to Rs. 550/- p.m., by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Will be provided free quarters and conveyance. The service will be on probation for one year subject to confirmation on satisfactory service. Post is pensionable. Apply with copies of at least three testimonials to the Dewan, Junagadh State, Kathiawad.

Dewan, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 11th December, 1928.
31517

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (New Year), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th December, 1928.
31544

PURCHASE OF BARGES.

WANTED for the Port Department, Bhavnagar Port, 4 Steel Barges, dead weight about 120 tons, draft 4'—6", built not later than 1926, Single hatch with complete equipment. Length and general dimensions of standard design. Apply with drawings and full particulars as to price, etc., to MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Port Department, Bhavnagar Para, KATHIAWAR.
31556

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

KARACHI WATER WORKS.

High Level Scheme.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and delivery at Karachi of the following, viz.:—

CONTRACT NO. 3|B.—Cast Iron Pipes and Specials for Reservoir connections and Rising Mains.

CONTRACT NO. 3|C.—Delivery Mains of Cast Iron Pipes, or alternative Steel Pipe mains of 44 inches, 36 inches and 33 inches diameter respectively.

CONTRACT NO. 3|D.—Sluice Valves and Air Valves.

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract, and Specification can be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rupees Five.

The Contractor can tender for one or more of the above Contracts.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Chief Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a sealed cover, endorsed "Tenders for Pipes and Specials, Delivery Main, or Valves" and delivered on or before TUESDAY, 12th March, 1929, with earnest money as stated on each individual tender.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

MEASHAM LEA,
O.B.E., M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
18th December, 1928.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telc. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11|28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Bureau at Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Aldhi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

Change of Programme.

ANNA PAVLOVA

50 and full company of Artists **50**

To-Night's Programme includes

ORIENTAL IMPRESSIONS

(1) A HINDU WEDDING
(2) RADHA & KRISHNA
(3) JAPANESE DANCES.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.
Unreserved Seats at Rs. 7/-, Rs. 5/12 Rs. 2/4

MADAN THEATRES LD. PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S

SACRIFICE

which has in the words of The Indian Cinema Committee's report "BLAZED THE TRAIL OF THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY."

TOGETHER WITH

AMBROSE BARKER

AND

PAGGY WYNNE

In Song Impression.

Special Note: The above artists will only appear at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE FORTUNE HUNTER

Featuring

SYD CHAPLIN

AND

HELENE COSTELLO

The story of a Happy-Go-Lucky Rover, who causes a pandemonium when he vows to wed the richest girl and chooses the poorest.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

Krishna's Historical Production

Immortal Hope

Featuring

Miss ERMELINE, Miss GULAB
Mr. NANDRAM and others.

A well-known Historical event of Rajsthan

ALSO

STAGE DANCE

BY

Miss BLANCHE

Arabic-Hindustani Dances with Sweet Songs.

TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA

Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road

Coming Shortly: Krishna Picture
"FEMALE FETE"

X'MAS BEST PROGRAMME AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

Shree Jagdish FilmCo.

PRESENTS

Miss SHANTA KUMARI and Miss PUTLI

IN

"The Love Flame"

A Sensational Picture

SEE The Athletic Sport of the Young boys.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

DAILY AT 6-15 and 10 P.M.
A. W. Scholl presents
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF

BRITISH TALKIES

HEAR WHAT YOU SEE

AN ANIMAL SOUND FILM OF THE LONDON ZOO
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ITEMS
AND ALSO A HILARIOUS COMEDY.

"ANYBODY HERE SEEN KELLY?"

USUAL POPULAR PRICES

WHERE TO GO FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK NOTE

THE GREAT

Victoria Carnival

Near FORT MARKET.

From 4 p.m to 12 p.m. Daily.

THE SHOW WITH A WORTH-WHILE REPUTATION
Magnificently Equipped Modern Riding Devices, Our Own BRASS BAND, SIDE SHOWS OF EVERY KIND & A MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

SEE OUR

5 Latest Feature Sensations:
The SILO-DROME or WELL OF DEATH
GIANT WHEEL
The THRILLING ZEPPELIN RIDES
The AMAZING CHAIROPLANE. (Children's Joyland)
The MOUNTAIN SLIDE or EVEREST GLACIER

THE SEVEN IN ONE HOUSE OF ZILAKI

GRAND CIRCUS

60 STAR ARTISTS 60

SEE the Uceania Troupe of Trapezists-Cyclists-Clowns, Equilibrists Boneless-Girl-Dancers, Wire Walkers, Risely Acts, Miraculous Balancing, Aerial Acts, Leap for Life, Dental Trapeze, etc., etc.

THE WELL OF DEATH

Where a man flirts with DEATH in his astounding, most sensational Motor Bicycle Act, the talk of Europe and Asia.

Gate Admission to the Carnival Ground As. 2
All Rides and Shows Extra. Bar and Refreshments Available.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM

The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin-food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

UNIQUE CURES

FOR

HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S **OWN** and **QUITE UNIQUE.**

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

N.B.—Owing to pressure of work replies cannot be written to all. Those only who remit a sum of Rs. 5 will receive a reply.

No advice can be given to anyone without consultation and examination.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation. (Advt.)

BRASS NAME PLATES.

T. PRAGJI & Co.
SHARE BROKERS

These plates are made of ½ inch and 1½ inch **Embossed Brass Letters** arranged in highly polished brass frames.

½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-2-6 a letter with frame

1½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-6-0 a letter with frame

BRASS IN-OUT plates at Rs. 1-4-0 each.

Dealers wanted :

THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO.,

913, Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — **Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery)** Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road,

General Manager R. J. DUFF

FREE ! FREE !!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1929 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of Re. 1, by M.O. & Calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration & postal charge.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,

152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MEANING OF WALL STREET CRISIS

Craze for Stocks Good, Bad and Indifferent

"Americans are worrying about their business condition to a greater extent than may be imagined in Europe, where, as we understand, the United States is regarded as riding on a wave of prosperity and revelling in a sea of luxury without precedent in history," writes the "Daily Telegraph" Financial Correspondent in New York.

"One may attempt a brief outline of a situation which may be described as a new industrial revolution."

"The pains of the change are becoming cumulative," adds the writer in the "Daily Telegraph", "and tend rather to increase than to diminish, with the result that business leaders are anxiously questioning whether they will not sooner or later become too severe a burden for the economic structure to bear without collapse.

"Traced to its source, it may be said that America owes her industrial position to-day, whether it be for good or evil, to her expansion while supplying the world with materials during the war, and to the post-war necessity to catch up with the shortage created at home.

STARTLING CHANGES.

"The fever of production, justified then, has continued more or less steadily until to-day in almost every imporant line of business there is complaint of over-production. It is the effort of manufacturers to dispose of their ever-increasing output at a fair profit that has caused them to adopt new methods and brought about such startling industrial changes.

"Too many coal mines, oil wells, cotton mills, steel mills, and motor-car factories, all producing at capacity, eventually resulted in competition so keen that prices were were cut and great amalgamations were formed in an effort to reduce costs. Still greater production and the installation of most modern machinery have accomplished wonders in this direction, but while the great combines, because of their tremendous output, have succeeded in piling up huge profits, the mortality amongst the small business units has been heavy.

"Employment in the manufacturing industries of the United States has declined about 12 per cent. since 1923, despite the fact that the industrial output has increased by at least 9 per cent., and the explanation is that improved machinary is always displacing man power. To add to the problem, American crops have flourished and augmented year after year so that the over-mounting surplus hangs like a milestone around the farmer's neck.

"The great speculative fever that has swept the country with little interruption all this year has been kept aflame by the distribution of enormous earnings in the form of stock and cash dividends by the large corporations and by the great influx of money into Wall Street. The psychology of a rising market is well understood everywhere, and it has been demonstrated here to a remarkable degree. Good, bad and indifferent stocks have been purchased with or without relation to their earning ability, both present and future, and shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange are declared to be selling at almost double their value, as based upon earnings and as compared with old conservatives standards.

"It is possible that the industrial progress of this country may in a few years justify the present high levels of stocks, but Wall Street realises that they cannot be maintained until that time is reached and at some time or another before then a reaction must come.

"It is the extent of this inevitable reaction which is causing thoughts on the future. There are elements in the financial situation that can be rapidly magnified and intensified to cause a crash, not only in the stock market, but in the industrial structure of the country. Credit to keep the wheels turning at their rapid pace has been drawn upon to tremendous proportions until the sum borrowed by stock-brokers for their millions of customers has exceeded £1,100,000,000.

"Evidence that the drain is being felt is seen in the high rates of interest, ranging from 6 to 10 per cent., now being charged by the brokers. These rates are attracting money into Wall Street from all sections of the country and from abroad, so that the wild gamble continues, with money easy, if expensive, to borrow.

"Outside money, described as 'bootleg', because it comes from unusual channels, has largely nullified conservative banking efforts. Real danger is seen in the new practice of large industrial concerns withdrawing their surplus cash from the banks and placing it out on loan independently. There is no way by which this practice may be curbed, and the longer it continues the greater will be the pinch when credit sources begin to dry up and the credit demands of legitimate business cannot be met.

"With the market giving no true key to industrial conditions, the outlook becomes that much more obscure. It is charged by opponents of the Government that the stock market is a camouflage, a false front hiding an over-expanded dangerous industrial condition. There are some evidences of the truth of this assertion, but the election over, one may hope to obtain a frank discussion of business prospects uncoloured by political prejudice."

BUT IT STILL GOES ON.

On Sunday the Financial Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" sent this futher news of:—

"A widespread feeling of unbounded optimism regarding the future of America and American enterprise is the apparent reason for the stock market trading which last week broke all previous records both for volume and high prices.

"To what extent the latest orgy of speculation, with its daily turnover of five to nearly seven million shares, is justified by the industrial and trade prospects, cannot be determined. It is evident, however, that the result of the Presidential elections was highly satisfactory to the speculative fraternity, and with prices advancing to extraordinary heights, bullish enthusiasm has spread and now become practically general.

"Powerful speculative cliques have liquidated their holdings time and time again in the conviction that a stock market crash was imminent, but the great wave of public buying has absorbed the heavy offerings with hardly a ripple, and the onward sweep has continued. Now it seems that there are no bears, and until some unforeseen occurence of a forebodying nature arises, the bulls believe that they have a clear field.

"American industry, it is believed, will continue to flourish under President Coolidge's direction, and when Mr. Hoover takes office in March it is predicted that his business-like handling of the country's problems will mean a continuation of the era of prosperity."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 24.

January	20.17 plus .10
March	20.26 plus .13
May	20.25 plus .13
July	19.96 plus .18
October	19.54 plus .15
Middling Spot	20.55 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 24.

January	19 57 plus .15
March	19.64 plus .14
Middling Spot	19.27 plus .05

NEW YORK

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	20.14
March	20.19
May	20.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

New York, Dec. 24.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 24.

Demand Bills	484.75

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 24.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Jan-March pre cwt	12|4-1|2
July-Sept per cwt	12|6

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March per cwt	12|5-3|4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March per cwt	12|6-1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot	18-1|8

London, Dec. 24.

London produce markets are closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 24.

Silver—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	26-7|16
Forward	26-1|2

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 24.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1\|2.

London, Dec. 24.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1\|2

London, Dec.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2 1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1|2 per cent.

London, Dec. 24.

Bank Bills 3 Months 4 7|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 Months 4 1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 Months 4 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 5 1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 24.

T T Berlin on London	Closed
T T Amsterdam on London	Closed
T T Brussels on London	Closed
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.16
T T Paris on London	Closed
T T London on Prague	163.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

	Opening	Closing
December		10.43 plus .11
January	10.39	10.41 plus .11
February		10.42 plus .11
March	10.42	10.46 plus .11
April		10.47 plus .11
May	10.46	10.49 plus .10
June		10.45 plus .10
July	10.42	10.46 plus .10
August		10.38 plus .10
September		10.30 plus .09
October	10.21	10.23 plus .09
November		10.18 plus .09
December		10.17 plus .09
Middling Spot		10.66 plus .10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Scinde Fully Good	7.45 plus .10
Scinde Fine	7.70 plus .10
Scinde Superfine	7.95 plus .10
Bengal Good	7.20 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	7.45 plus .10
Bengal Fine	7.70 plus .10
Oomra Good	7.80 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	8.10 plus .10
Oomra Fine	8.40 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	8.90 plus .10
Broach Fine	9.15 plus .10
Broach Superfine	9.40 plus 10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 24

December	18.88 plus .07
January	18.88 plus .07
February	18.88 plus .07
March	19.13 plus .07
April	19.13 plus .07
May	19.23 plus .09
June	19.18 plus .09
July	19.30 plus .09
August	19.30 plus .09
September	19.30 plus .09
October	10.20 plus .09
November	19.00 unchgd.
December	19.00 unchgd.
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.50 plus .10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 24.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £21 7|8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £141 1|2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation (London Register) £9 1|2.

National Bank £52 3|4.

Eastern Bank £6 7|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £90 1|8.

Conversion Loan £79.

Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent £101 1|8.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent £53 1|2.

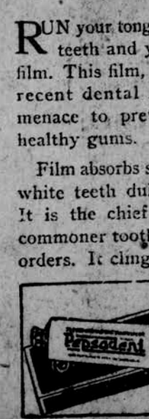
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60 1|2.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 1|2.

Consols £56 1|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £102 1|4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £95.



51 LARGE CASH PRIZES

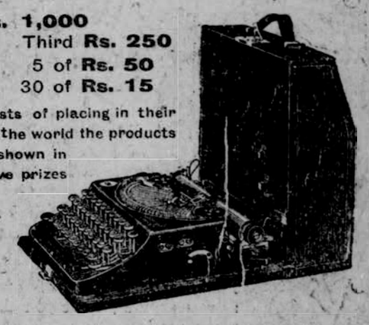
are being offered to purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE

who place their orders for machines at any Remington office in India, Burma or Ceylon between

1st DECEMBER, 1928 AND 31st MAY, 1929

First **Rs. 1,000**
Second **Rs. 500** Third **Rs. 250**
3 of **Rs. 100** 5 of **Rs. 50**
10 of **Rs. 25** 30 of **Rs. 15**



The competition consists of placing in their order of importance to the world the products of Remington factories shown in the list below. The above prizes will be awarded to the competitors whose lists agree or most nearly agree with the majority votes of all the competitors themselves.

BUY YOUR REMINGTON PORTABLE NOW AND SUBMIT YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

1. Remington Standard No. 12	14. Kardex
2. Remington-Noiseless No. 6	15. Steel Filing Cabinets
3. Remington Standard No. 30	16. Modern Safes Manufactured by the Safe-Cabinet Company
4. Remington Electric	17. Steel Shelving
5. Remington Portable	18. Steel Storage Cabinets
6. Line-a-Time Copyholders	19. Remington Loose-Leaf Binders Manufactured by the Kalamazoo Loose-leaf Binder Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U.S.A. Division of Remington—Rand
7. Remington Vernaculars	20. Machine Posting Looseleaf Devices Made by the Baker-Vawter Co., Division of Remington—Rand
8. Remtico Paragon Ribbons	
9. Red Seal Carbon Papers	
10. R R R & Red Seal Duplicators	
11. Remington Vertical Adder No. 22	
12. Remington Book-Keeping Machine	
13. Dalton Adding Machine	

USE THE SQUARES ABOVE TO ENTER THE NUMBER OF EACH PRODUCT IN ITS ORDER OF IMPORTANCE TO WORLD ACCORDING TO YOUR OPINION.

NAME

ADDRESS

MACHINE NO. BOUGHT AT ON

1. The majority votes of the competitors themselves will decide the order of importance. The Managing Director's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence can be entered into.
2. The votes of competitors whose machines have been obtained on the hire purchase system will be accepted only if all monthly payments are up to date.
3. All entries, which MUST quote place and date of purchase, and number of the machine bought, must be addressed to REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INDIA) LTD., Competition Department, Post Box No. 188, Calcutta.
4. NO ENTRIES WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER 8th June, 1929.

More than 33,000 Remington Portable typewriters are in use in India to-day, giving entire satisfaction to their owners. What it does for others it will do for you.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,

Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

No. 3

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

E-30-B

Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day — and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated nerve-food, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular":

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy.

At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.

This illustration from Central America shows the world-wide fame of the

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything it has no rival. Send for catalogue.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

313, Hornby Road, Fort - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

Horlick's—for the sickroom

Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden; but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

THE HUMAN CLOCK

Mystery of "Time-Consciousness" Explained

—:o:—

Some persons are time-conscious; others are not, says L. Dugas, writing in La Psychologie et La Vie (Paris) under the title "Voluntary Awakening at an Hour Previously Fixed." This feat is an ordinary one with many persons, he assures us; these are the time-conscious variety of humans, who are a sort of living time-pieces. Or rather, since we all carry within us the regular pulsation of vital processes, we are all human clocks, although only a few have the ability, or the will, to tell the time by our own internal rhythms. Writes Mr. Dugas:—

"The perception or feeling of time, with the estimation of its duration, should always, it would seem, accompany consciousness; it is usually so, except with a few exceptional persons. Descartes said that theoritically man is always thinking; that he cannot, and, in fact, never does, completely lose the consciousness or feeling of his own existence. He feels that he is alive and that time passes, even in his sleep; for absolute loss of consciousness is death. It follows from this that he has (and we should be astonished if he did not) the faculty of awakening at will, at a previously fixed hour, since it is only necessary to maintain the sense of time while asleep."

Why is it, asks Mr. Dugas, that this faculty, which is dependent on such a primary condition of consciousness, should appear mysterious to us? Some cannot comprehend that it is natural, simply because they do not have it themselves; while others cannot imagine how any one can fail to have it, at least in some measure. Mr. Dugas explains:—

LOSS OF TIME-SENSE.

"The fact is that ability to write has enfeebled our memories to a singular degree, if not killed it altogether. Clocks have similarly given a mortal stroke to the time-sense. Few functions persist when they have become useless or when they have ceased to be indispensable. How could we fail to neglect the passage of time, when we have only to consult our watch, which is always at hand, and which furnishes a more exact measurement than that obtainable by natural means?

"Nevertheless, we have not all lost our native instincts or faculties in equal degree. Especially in regard to this time-sense is there the greatest difference between persons. Some allow time to pass without any direct appreciation of it, judging it by arguing from the distance traversed or some other exterior occurrence. If such indices are lacking, they have no notion of the hour. At night, when noises have ceased, when it is completely dark, if they awake, they cannot tell whether they have slept long or briefly; they are confused in time as an awakened sleepwalker is in space; they have nothing to guide them. They thus cannot regulate their own sleep; all that they can do is to remain all night, in the hope that they may awake in time. Their rest is agitated, interrupted by frequent awakenings when the anxious question arises. 'Is it time to get up?'—a question that can be answered only by the clock. Others, on the contrary, have a time-sense that never leaves them; it forms part of their lives. for them, time is not an inactive or abstract scale of duration into which events intrude; it is itself an occurrence, a concrete datum recided by consciousness, an element of the ego. A man having this time-sense awakes in the middle of the night; he says, 'It must be 4 o'clock.' He consults his watch; it is 4.20. The same when unexpectedly asked the time, during a walk, will say, '6 o'clock', when it is exactly 5.55. He should be able, and in fact he is able, to wake at any stated hour. One who has this ability tells me that he sleeps quietly and normally, but this is not always the case Most of them say that training is necessary, and that the power is lost if not exercised."

If the time-sense, however, is natural, and not acquired, Mr. Dugas argues, it would be at every one's service; otherwise only at the service of those who take the trouble to acquire it. So we must thus go back to its origin—explain its formation:—

THE TIME-SCALE.

"To perceive time is to measure it by the aid of successive occurrences, referred to some unit. But how reduce our states of consciousness to a time-unit—the hour, for instance? With comparable states, there is no difficulty; when I say that I have worked or walked for an hour, I measure the elapsed time by the amount of labour performed or the distance traversed, for I know by experience how much I can do in a specified time. If I mingle different occupations or cease all occupation, I have no longer a criterion; I cannot compare dissimilar things. How is it, then, that I can say, 'I have done much in an hour', or 'I have done nothing at all for an hour.' Because while I am evaluating elapsed time in terms of actions performed or sensations experienced —which gives me many different values— there is another evaluation that takes place within me, applicable to all cases, and the same in everybody, which can accordingly effect the reduction to a single scale of the whole complex system of time-evaluations.

"This is evaluation of time in terms of the organic modifications taking place within our bodies—respiratory movements, beating of the heart and the arteries, digestive phenomenon, nerve waves, etc.

"Through these incessant sensations, which make only transitory and fugitive impressions on the consciousness of the average person, is perceived or felt, to a greater or lesser degree, the uniform, continuous, and regular course of organic phenomena, and felt all the better because it is cut into lengths, as it were, or in other words is periodic. The rhythm of function and functional acts measures out our lives, and if I am sensible of this rhythm, if I apply myself and accustom myself to appreciating it, I shall then have an appreciation of time that it is good under all circumstances, that superimposes itself on all time-measures otherwise obtained, that harmonizes them by bringing them to a common measure, and is available when all the others fail. Such a habit, acting even during unconsciousness, may persist even in sleep, and it is this which, associated with the feeling that one must awake at a given hour, brings about the awakening.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION BENARES.

The 27th Anniversary Meeting of the Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service, Benares was held on the evening of the 20th December 1928 under the Presidentship of B. E. Dreyfus, Esq., I. C. S. Amongst those present were Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Hassan, Rai Bahadur Kumar Nanda Lal, Hon. Raja Moti Chand Saheb, C. I. E., Choudhury Ram Prasad, Rai Bahadur Dr. K. P. Lahiri, and many other gentlemen of the City. The Secretary Rai Bahadur Munshi Ravi Nandan Prasad in course of his report referred to the all round progress of the Home of Service and increase in the numbers of patients both indoor and out-door. The Secretary laid special stress on the need of a Ward for Invalid Women. The land required for the ward would cost Rs. 50,000/- out of which the Government of united provinces has kindly contributed Rs. 25,000/-.

The other speakers including Pandit Rai Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M. L. C., Rai Bahadur Pandit Lajja Sankar Jha, Pandit Sanwalji Nagar and Prof. Rajendra Nath Vidyabhusan exhorted the audience to render help to the Home of Service in every way. The Secretary announced with great pleasure that H. E. the Governor of U. P. kindly visited the institution on the 8th November 1928 and made the followng remarks on the work of the institution.

Sir Malcome Hailey wrote on Nov. 8 about the institution:—

"It was a great pleasure to visit this fine institution to-day, and to meet the many workers who are giving their services to its inmates. It is a work of true philanthropy and worth of every support. It is seldom that one sees a charitable institution of this nature so well equipped and so efficiently conducted. One must pay one's tribute here not only to the spirit which actuates those responsible for its management but to their capacity and ability.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

VIROL *the food for* GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol has proved itself over and over again in extreme cases, but *all* children of school age are passing through the critical period of their lives. They need Virol now because Virol builds not merely health for a day but health for good.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

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ATTENTION!

The CONTINENTAL ADVERTISING CO., LAHORE, have pleasure in announcing the public that their manager, while on tour, will be in Bombay from December 19th to December 31st 1928. During this time he will stay at GREAT PUNJAB HOTEL, Jer Mahal Dhobi Talao, Bombay. Businessmen, interested in Punjab and Delhi Provinces should either please call or write at the above address. All advice free and without obligation.

WONDERFUL CURE! MOST EFFECTIVE!!

"SMALARINA CREMONESE" World famous Italian Preparation.

Radically Cures and Destroys all kinds of "Malaria & Enlarged Spleen"

Highly recommended and certified by the leading Government Medical Practitioners as a safe and sure remedy.

Supplied in tablets, Sweet to taste.

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WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented areas.

MARVELLOUS PREDICTIONS

To know your future correctly send your date of birth and time or time of writing to THE THODUPUZHA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, THODUPUZHA (Travancore State). One years' Life Reading with general character sketch Rs. 2/-. Five years' Life Reading with a general review Rs. 7/8. The whole Life Reading Rs. 25/-.

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Boxing Day. Banks closed.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY CLASS ON MUSIC AT VILE PARLE.

At the request of some residents of Vile Parle, Prof. Laxmanrao Chavan, the well-known musician of Bombay, has decided to open a class there. The class would be held between 8 and 9 a.m. in the morning every Sunday. This would be a great opportunity to lovers of music who intend to learn Sitar, Dilruba, fiddle, etc. Prof. Laxmanrao has been, especially, known for his masterly playing on the Bin, a musical instrument which requires great still to master and is very difficult to learn. Further particulars about the class can be had from Mr. M. S. Nadkarni, Sadashivnivas, Vile Parle.

SHRADHANAND DAY.

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, Mandir, to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m., at Mandvi, Mazid Bunder Road, in Gaya Building, "Shradhanad Day" will be celebrated when Dr. Savarker, Dr. Suratkar, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Swami O'Mkaisachidanandji, Shriman Perdhoobhai Sharma and others will deliver lectures on Shudhi, Sangathan and the uplift of the depressed classes. All are invited to attend.

A LIGHTER AND FASTER TRUK

SUITABLE FOR INDIAN CONDITIONS

During the last few years there has been a definite tendency for this country to adopt motor transportation wherever practicable. The popularity of the lighter types of trucks is of particular significance as revealing their suitability to Indian conditions apart from the fact that they are faster, more dependable and economically cheaper in the long run. Recognizing this trend, General Motors has created model T-19 Truck. This truck has a 3,000 pounds capacity and is powered by the improved new series 6-cylinder Pontiac engine. Some of the excellent qualities of these trucks were emphasized by a well-known dealer in trucks, who was interviewed on the subject recently. "By using a light motor truck wherever feasible", he said, "the motor truck operator is actually rendering a public service. In the first place, light motor trucks are kind to the highways, road surfaces being little more affected by them than by passenger cars".

He continued, "With the flexibility that is so ample in the new General Motors light-duty motor trucks, for example, these trucks are a help to eliminating traffic congestion at busy points. This flexibility and speed brings it on a par with the motor car." "Users of units such as these", he concluded, "are certain to reduce their ton-mile cost, a feature that results in lowering of the ultimate cost to the consumer.".

Soviet Russia

An account of the impressions gained during his visit by

Jawaharlal Nehru

with several illustrations

Price Rs. 3/-

Allahabad Law Journal Press,
ALLAHABAD.

BEFRIENDING THE ZEMINDARS

PT. MALAVIYA TO THEIR RESCUE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The All-Parties' Convention held another sitting, to-day, when Pundit Motilal Nehru moved the adoption of the enlarged definition of a "Citizen of India." As recommended in the Supplementary Report. He was heckled by those who were opposed to the grant of citizenship rights to parts of the British Empire, where Indians did not have equal rights. Eventually, the matter was referred to a Committee of five, including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Munshi and Mr. Haji for further consideration. The fundamental rights of citizenship embodied in the Nehru Report were approved with certain modifications.

BEFRIENDING THE ZEMINDARS.

Objections were raised to the addition made at Lucknow that all titles to personal and private property lawfully acquired and enjoyed at the establishment of the Commonwealth are guaranteed, but Pundit Madhan Mohan Malaviya justified its retention on the ground of befriending the Zemindar classes in the fight for freedom.

NO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

There was a large majority for the addition proposed to the effect that there should be no corporal punishment for any offence in the Commonwealth.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari had no difficulty in carrying his proposal imposing on the State an obligation to remove the drink evil.—A. P.

"BRING BACK LOST ARYANS TO HINDU FOLD"

A SANGHATANIST'S PANACEA FOR INDIA'S SALVATION!

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Mr. Amarnath Dutta, M.L.A., in delivering his presidential address at the Shudhi Conference paid a eloquent tribute to Lala Lajpatrai. He characterised Shudhi as a movement full of significance and importance in the programme of consolidation and reconstruction of the Hindu society.

He went on, "If we are to march onward and to take our place in the world federation of the future we can only do so by organising ourselves and reclaiming our lost brethren who been converted to other religions. Through thousands of years of vicissitude the Indian culture has survived because it contains eternal truth which could not be killed by foreign conquent. It only lies dormant. Hidden under her rags the soul of India still burns. Let us not be bewildered by the physical power of materialistic nations of the world but strive to fulfil our destiny, not in political freedom, not in industrial enterprise, not in economic prosperity, but in spiritual re-birth of India's sons and daughters wherein lies only the hope of India's salvation".

He concluded by appealing to all to try to bring back lost Aryans to the fold of Hinduism.—A. P. Special.

PROF. RADHAKIHSEN INVITED TO DELIVER HIBBERT LECTURES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Prof. Radhakrishen has postponed his journey to England. He will take up his post at Oxford not in January 1929 as originally arranged but in October 1929. He has also been invited to give Hibbert Lectures in autumn of 1929 at two centres in Great Britain and it is understood that he has accepted the invitation provisionally.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to be elected to this honour but he could not deliver his lectures on account of ill-health.—A. P. Special.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 25.

The Bay storm is apparently dissipating off the Coromandel Coast where extensive rain has fallen. Elsewhere the weather remains dry.

Chief amounts are:—Madras, Cuddalore two inches, and Negapatam half.

Forecast.—Extension in the south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

EXPERIENCE will prove to you, as it has already proved to countless others, the essential wisdom of "having one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day for your Health's sake."
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BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING : 6TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

3-0 p.m. THE PRONGS PLATE. Div. I.
AHNAF ... 1
FRIDAY ... 2
PRINCE CHARLIE ... 3

3-30 p.m. THE PRONGS PLATE Div. II.
SAFETY ... 1
SUBRAM ... 2
BAHRANIBA ... 3

4-0 p.m. THE DELHI PLATE.
SHAHZAMAN ... 1
GOOLIAB ... 2
NO NO NANETTE ... 3

4-30 p.m. THE LAVINGTON PLATE.
CHAPATTI ... 1
ABSORBENT ... 2
STAR OF FRANCE ... 3

5-0 p.m. THE PLANTATION PLATE.
P's & Q's ... 1
FRENCH BRIAR ... 2
GIFT O'THE GLEN ... 3

5-30 p.m. THE SANDOWN PLATE.
CRISDOLLA ... 1
ARLETTE ... 2
SUNNYVILLE ... 3

6-0 p.m. THE RIDGE PLATE.
SHIVAJI PRASAD ... 1
MAHARAJA ... 2
DILAWAR BEG ... 3

ACCEPTENCES

The following are acceptances for Wednesday's races (Winter Meeting 6th Day). The first race starts at 3 p.m.:—

THE PRONGS PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Hazal 9-3, Prince Charlie 9-3, Valentino 9-1, Najmat al Sharq 8-11, Friday 8-10, Ahnaf 8-10, Sultan Khan 8-10, Venture 8-8, Furreed Pasha 8-3, Great Power 8-3, Rodgers 8-0, Kantaka 7-13, The Show Boat 7-11, Moon Spark 7-2.

THE PRONGS PLATE. (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Variety 9-3, Eed 9-1, Bahraniba 7-8, Safety 8-13, Gentle Phince 8-13, Sialkot 8-10, Joyfuss 8-10, Chaldean 8-10, Roumania 8-10, Subram 8-8, The Girl Friend 8-5, May 8-3, Amal 8-3, Sabab 7-12, The Knight 7-8.

THE DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

No No Nanette 9-3, Cooliab 9-3, Arab Prince 9-2, Royal 8-10, Saifulzaman 8-9, Garibaldi 8-8, Baig 8-5, Nassima , 8-4 Akra 8-0, Seewan 7-13, Shahzaman 7-11, Haboob 7-9, Orange Prince 7-10, Moofid 7-9, White Cross 7-8, Sinnan 7-7, Zafar 7-5.

THE LAVINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

Rosewater 9-7, Italian Poet 8-9, Star of France 8-9, Chapatti 7-6, Highness 8-7, Roseate Air 8-6, Absorbent 7-13, Alpine 7-7, Night Watch 7-6.

THE PLANTATION PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I and II.

Melesigenes 9-12, Gift O'the Glen 9-10 French Briar 9-7, Free From Care 9-4, Critical 8-4, P's and Q's 8-4, Miss Mount 8-3, Burgos 7-10, Chrysolite 7-8.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

L. S. D. 9-2, Flying Steve 8-11, Shipshape 7-12, Shri Narayen 8-10, Pack Up 8-10, The Monk 8-5, Arlette 8-3, Crisdolla 8-2, Celadon 8-1, Fire Star 7-9, Silver Charm 7-5, Sunnyville 7-3

THE RIDGE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Rubdan 9-5, Mijrin 8-0, Lucky Star 9-5, Zeebar 8-13, Shivaji Prasad 8-2, Avar 8-12, Shamsuzzaman 8-0, Noman 8-0, Maharaja 7-12, Bucknell 7-12, Telafar 7-11, Jalmood 7-11, Dilawar Beg 7-11, Red Prince 7-6, Khalil Beg 7-5.

RECEPTION TO KERALA'S POET

AN APPEAL TO KERALA RESIDENTS IN BOMBAY

The Secretaries of the "Vallathol Reception Committee" have issued the following appeal:—

"Few indeed are the occasions that present themselves in the life of us, the Kerala residents in Bombay, when we will have the pleasure and privilege of honouring our distinguished countrymen in our midst. And no occasion will be more unique and more pleasing than when we expect to be the hosts of the most distinguished poet of Kerala. Kavithilaka Vallathol Narayana Menon is a household name in the realm of Malayalam literature, and we believe that there will not be any one who does not know him or has not heard about his magnificent efforts to restore Malayalam literature and art to the high place they deserve from the rut in which they are thrust to-day.

On information received from Calcutta where he is attending the session of the Indian National Congress, Vallathol will be in our midst early in January. Considering the time at our disposal being very short, it has not been possible to call as representative a meeting of the Kerala residents in this City as could be wished. However anticipating the generous co-operation of all our brethren, an informal public meeting which was fairly largely attended held at the Navar Samaj premises on Sunday, the 23rd instant decided to accord a hearty reception and present an address to the Kavithilaka on the occasion of his arrival here. We fervently hope that the proposal will meet with your generous approval, and that we may rest assured of your enthusiastic co-operation in making the function as thorough and great a success as it deserves."

RMS AND POSTAL CONFERENCE

RANGOON, Dec. 25.

The ninth session of the All-India, including Burma, Postal and R. M. S. conference commenced here to-day, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Rafi, M. L. C., presiding. 137 delegates from India and 87 from Burma attended the Conference besides a large gathering of visitors.

After U. Paw Tun, Chairman of the Reception had welcomed the delegates the President of the Conference delivered his address in the course of which after referring to the King's illness he dealt at length with the grievances of the services.—A. P.

MALABAR TENENTS' GRIEVANCES

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

In connection with the Malabar Tenancy Government have invited representatives of tenants and "jenmis" to a conference at the Secretariat on January 7 to discuss the provisions of the Bill drafted by the Malabar Tenancy Committee. The Governor will preside over the Conference.—A. P.

INDIA'S AGENT GENERAL IN S. AFRICA

SIR K V REDDI TO SAIL ON JAN 2

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Sir K. V. Reddi, Agent-General designate, South Africa, leaves Madras to-morrow and arrives at Calcutta on the 29th. After meeting the Viceroy he will proceed the same night to Bombay from where he will sail on January 2 for South Africa.—A. P.

RYOTS CONFERENCE AT TRICHY

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 24.

The Development Minister opening the Ryots Conference announced that a Provincial Committee would soon be formed to consider the Linlithgow Commision's recommendations—A. P.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE

LARGE NUMBER OF LADIES PRESENT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The remarkable feature of to-day's session of the All Indian Social Conference was a large number of ladies present who evinced great interest in the proceedings. Among those present were Dewan Bahadur Vijyaraghava Chariar, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir. D. P. Sarbadikari, Dr. W. S. Urquhart, Prof. Radhakiseen, Dr. Vandarkar, Mr. J. L. Bannerjee, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Mr. J. M. Das Gupta, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. S. C. Mookerjee, I.C.S., Mr. Shamsunder Chakraburty, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Mrs. P. Chaudhury, Mrs. Vandarkar, Mrs. Prosannamoy Debi.—A. P. Special.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1928.

"Favourites routed at Mana-luxmi Races" Press-headline. If that is so they ought to have rushed past the post very much ahead of the 'routers'.

* * *

You knew that the British Museum has had added to its collections certain relics of Prime Ministers e.g., Gladstone's axe, Lord Balfour's mashie, Lord Asquith's chessmen and Mr. Baldwin's pipe.

* * *

You knew the why of it also, but just vaguely. Now, the Calcutta 'Englishman' has kindly put it in clear words for you. The object, is to "humanise history", which considering the obvious defects in English history was a crying need.

* * *

I have also to communicate to you another valuable information supplied to me by the 'Englishman' that Pandit Motilal Nehru appeared to have a distinctly worried look while driving in his state coach.

* * *

No, stop. You are asking for too much. You must drink the above in and please don't bother about what kind of look the Viceroy, Sirs John Simon, Stanley Jackson, S. Nair, H. S. Gour etc. disappeared in their rooms to have.

* * *

I emphatically disagree with the Associated Press that the postal clerk who forwarded to Fort William a letter addressed "Subash, General Officer Commanding, Calcutta", did so because he was too busy to know anything about Congress Volunteer arrangements. All that it proves is that the man is a Bengali. And as such he has a remarkable gift for intelligent anticipation but, under naturally emotional excitement, was rather in a hurry.

* * *

Sir Abdur Rahim considers the Nehru Report as an important document, the rejection of which would be a grave political blunder.

* * *

Of course, it has minor defects which he and the All-Muslim Parties' Conference over which he presided have so considerately tried to remedy.

* * *

For instance, the Constitution ought to be absolutely Federal, Communal electorates should be restored and minorities in each province must be ensured 30 p.c. of seats.

* * *

Of course, there is, as you say, another minor defect i.e. the Dominion basis. But that had already been pointed out by Maulana the Lesser Brother, another president of a similar Conference.

* * *

Now that the defects are known all that the delegates to the Convention have got to do is to remove every one of them. This will improve the report and of course save it from total rejection—a grave political blunder.

* * *

Talking of Dominion Status, the Muslim Ulema, I gather, are much concerned over the political goal which the All-Muslim Conference at Delhi might adopt.

* * *

You see they believe in Independence and the Aga Khan—well, I hope Mr Wazil Rahimtoola will clear the misunderstanding with his usual success.

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Another protracted discussion between the leaders of two wings in the rongress Working Committee on the question of the form of Government to be recommended for the Subjects Committee has not resulted in any agreement and the Working Committee is again to resume deliberations to-morrow. It is understood that different sets of formulas were scrutinised in order to arrive at solution but the differences were somewhat fundamental although a goal of both is the same.

It is reported that the Independence school of thought headed by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who was assisted by Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy was quite prepared to remove any ambiguity as regards their support to the Nehru Report by modifying the Delhi resolution but would not agree to the deletion therefrom of words "that true freedom can only be by means of independence".

On the other hand Pandit Motilal Nehru, who it is learnt, had the support of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Sen Gupta and Dr. Annie Besant, took up generally the position that the Convention formula (Dominion Status) represented the greatest political advance and that in any case Congressmen should not carry on any campaign for Independence.

Further attempts at solution will be made to-morrow and although the situation is not regarded as gloomy the prospects of settlement are not rosy —A. P. Special.

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This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1928.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

The Indian National Social Conference, the forty-fourth session of which was held at Calcutta on Monday under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, has all these years followed the Indian National Congress, being invariably convened at the same place and at the same time as the Congress. This fact has been in some respects a handicap to the Conference, for though many attended its sessions, they did not or could not give their whole-hearted attention to the social problems discussed at the Conference. The comparative neglect of social reform was aggravated by the absence, which continues to this day, of any standing executive organisation of the Conference seeking to give effect to its resolutions. Such neglect could not have failed to react adversely on the political progress of the country. Recently, however, especially since the advent of the comprehensive Non-Co-operation movement in Indian politics, our politicians have come to realise that some of our social abuses are a serious hindrance to our political progress, besides being grossly unjust and repugnant to the awakened social conscience of the country. They are now tackling social problems not only in social Conferences but in the Legislatures and political institutions like the Congress. Mr. Jayakar, being both a social and political reformer, naturally welcomes this change, as indeed all true reformers should. He notes with satisfaction another change, that the social reformer will not now be content with the redressing of small or petty grievances, but would like to re-examine and reconstruct "the very foundations of our social or religious structure from which minor disabilities spring."

It is from this point of view of general social reconstruction that Mr. Jayakar deals with social problems and his address, therefore, is of special interest to all social reformers. He notes that caste is or has long been a basic institution in the Hindu society but he also notes that it "is a very severe handicap on our efforts towards freedom" and declares, therefore, that caste must go. "The claim now," he says, "is not that caste distinctions should be modified but that they should be completely erased, so that caste, like religion, will become a matter of individual regulation and will have no place in our public demeanour." Indeed, caste distinctions have already begun to be erased. As Mr. Jayakar points out "in former times the barriers of caste, when attacked, caused noise, now they fall without sensation." To accelerate the anti-caste movement he recommends intercommunal marriages. Women themselves, he says, demand that they should have a right to marry according to choice, "irrespective of the narrow limitations of caste." And he adds: "Some may regard it as a very bold demand, but I feel certain, whether bold or otherwise, it is bound to succeed before long.....This is only a question of time and it will be wisdom for men to help this process rather than obstruct it." Mr. Jayakar also recommends a study of the origin of caste for he is sure that such a study will not only reveal the absence, in the most glorious period of Hinduism, the Vedic period, of any of the present irrational caste restrictions but will also "melt caste pride and self-sufficiency, by laying bare the constituents which have historically entered into the formation and development of castes." "Far off elements," he adds, "from the regions of Central Asia, Scythia and Egypt will be detected in the formation of this granite. Dusky traces may be perceived in the origin of vaunted purity and gradually the truth will be borne in upon the humble inquirer that the boasted purity of his birth is only a myth." Apart from history, it is only a snob that would determine a man's worth or social status by the accident of his birth. Ancient Hinduism disdained such snobbishness.

With apt quotations from Vedic texts Mr. Jayakar paints a fair picture of Hindu society in Vedic times "when the Aryan immigrant in India had developed his best institutions in the free and pure latitudes in which he lived in Vedic times." He then contrasts the high position women had in that age with the many disabilities that were imposed upon them later and are now continued as a result of Hindu orthodoxy on the one hand and of Government's pose of religious neutrality on the other. He specially condemns the disabilities of women in respect of their property rights and declares that fresh legislation is absolutely necessary to restore to Hindu women their usurped rights and to raise their social status. No social reconstruction, he contends, can be complete without this reform. Mr. Jayakar also contrasts the present rigidity of Hindu customs with the wonderful elasticity and adoptivity in olden times. He is gratified to note however, that the new Shuddhi and Sanghatan movements, "though started by orthodox people from orthodox feelings," have gradually revived the old adaptivity and have released forces making for the equality of castes and the equality of sexes in the Hindu society. These movements, he says "have taught Hinduism to consolidate itself. They have set free processes of thought and behaviour which have acted as solvents in Hindu society." If the leaders of these movements will give more attention to these processes in co-operation with institutions like the National Social Conference, they will be doing a great service both to the Hindu society and to the nation as a whole.

SMOOTH PROGRESS

The National Convention had a comparatively smooth sitting on Monday. The Article in the Constitution guaranteeing "all titles to private and personal property lawfully acquired and enjoyed at the establishment of the Commonwealth", gave rise to a lively discussion, which, perhaps, was to be expected when there are so many Socialistic schemes in the air. Such a clause, however, has been a feature of almost every Constitution framed under circumstances similar to those in India. It makes for a sense of security among the undoubtedly influential men of property and minimises friction both before and after the creation of a Free State. And after all it is only lawfully acquired property that is protected and there are ever so many ways of getting propertied men to contribute to the general well-being or to the public revenue, without confiscating or jeopardising their property. The fact that all the well-meant and not wholly unreasonable amendments to the clause were defeated by a large majority, speaks a great deal for the sense of fairness and responsibility among the delegates to the Convention. A happy addition to the Constitution is the clause moved by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, making Prohibition a fundamental part of the Constitution itself as is the case in the American Constitution. The ease with which the clause was adopted shows that Prohibition is in the blood of the Indian, in spite of the century old "wet" policy forced upon the country by the British Government.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

In his comments in the November issue of the "Journal of Comparative Legislature and International Law" on Sir Sivaswami Aiyar's recent book on Indian constitutional problems, Professor Berriedale Keith remarks as regards the position of Indian States in the future government of India: "No doubt, in the long run, the issue can be solved by transfer by agreement under some constitutional system securing the States from undue interference, while protecting the people from political stagnation." He proceeds to observe that "for the present nothing effective seems practicable." This is a significant observation indicative of the anxiety of eminent constitutional Pundits in England to leave the Princes in the enjoyment of the autocratic power they possess now. It is encouraging, however, to note that there are enlightened Princes who realise that the present position cannot continue.

ENGLISH INDEPENDENCE V. INDIAN SWARAJ.

STRIVE FOR REAL DEMOCRACY

(BY HAR DAYAL NAG.)

One is tempted to ask why the ideal of Indian Swaraj should be displaced by any English ideal of Independence. The ideal of Indian Swaraj was conceived by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1906 while he was preparing in England his Presidential address for the Congress of that year held in Calcutta. He not only received high English education, but he lived for a considerable portion of his life in England. The conception of Swaraj for India sprang up in his mind while he was practically living an English life and was completely surrounded by English environments. Swaraj is a Sanskrit word and Sanskrit is the ancient literary language of India. Swaraj means self-rule—self-rule for all in mutual co-operation for reciprocal benefit. Class rule or party rule is not self-rule, when a country is ruled in the interest of a class or a party. Even personal rule becomes self-rule when the ruler lives and works for the benefit of the people.

INDIA, LAND OF SWARAJ.

India is traditionally a land of Swaraj or self-rule. King "Janaka" lived and worked only for the people. Love of the people was his throne. He was a king and a ploughman. He identified himself so much with the welfare of the people that he devoted his whole life to their service. He was really the whole time servant of the people. His son-in-law Ramchandra followed his example and established "Ramraj" entirely for the benefit of the people. He went to the length of exiling his beloved wife Sita to please the people although he was assured of her innocence. India of recent times also affords instances of potentates whole-heartedly serving the people. Those potentates devoted their whole life in the service of the people. Indian Swaraj implies co-operation and mutual service of every one of the society from the throne to the lowest rung of the social ladder. The spirit of service and responsibility increases as one ascends the ladder, the top-man being responsible servant of all below. English Independence includes robbery, sanctions, murder. It is Independence of English vocabulary that was responsible for the Jallianwallabagh massacre and Lahore assault. English Independence does not exclude suicide even, of course, for its votaries.

NO SWARAJ IN EUROPE.

Very few countries in Europe have Swaraj or self-rule in the Indian sense of the word. Take the case of Italy. She is ruled by the Fascist party, rather by the Fascist dictator Mussolini. One may call it Fascist democracy if one likes, but there is nothing of self-rule or popular democracy in Italy. Fascism aims at Empire-building at the cost of the weak and the ignorant. At any rate Fascist rule is a class rule more for the benefit of the ruling class than for the benefit of the commonalty. Even England cannot boast of popular democracy. English constitution may or may not be all right but practically the bulk of the English people are suffering from tyrannical class rule, simply because they are ignorant and poor. They fight the wars of the ruling class, suffer terrible privations and die without number in the battle-field in the name of false patriotism. None of the fruits of victory, if any, is theirs. Machine industries of the ruling class have entirely destroyed their home industries. Not only unemployment is the lot, but they are rendered homeless.

ENGLISH INDEPENDENCE.

In short even in England English Independence does not protect the masses from the exploitation of the classes. English Independence is therefore another name for class autocracy. It is enthroned on terrorism instead of popular love. English Independence has also its political value. If any example of English Independence, as is exchanged in the political market, is needed, Egypt affords a living one. Egypt got spurious English Independence in exchange of real independence. A party was created in Egypt by the English Plutocracy known as the Government party. This party sold Egypt in exchange of English Independence. As German silver, though there is nothing of silver in it, is brighter than real silver, so English Independence, though unreal, is more charming than real Independence.

UNGODLY AND SPURIOUS.

English Indepdence is unreal, because it is Godless. It is suprious, because it breathes cannibalism. Un-Godly culture with a view to individualastic, class or "racial" aggrandisement and superiority is the essence of English Independence. If English Independence is wanted only to please our foreign friends who are unable to realise the significance of Indian Swaraj, then it is to be noted that no foreign sympathy will be helpful to us in attaining real freedom. Nothing but self-help can give us freedom. In India also a Government party is being created. The Royal Commission has come to form and consolidate such a party, through whom British rule in India is to be perpetuated. Egypt is practically ruled by the English Plutocracy through the Egyptian Government party.

NO REPETITION OF EGYPT.

India must resist with all her moral forces the repetition of the Egyptian tragedy in India. India must refuse to have English Independence instead of Indian Swaraj. If severance of Britain's connection is not a blunt, Indian Swaraj is more preferable for India than English Independence. India must have Indian Swaraj—not English Independence.

BANGALORE DISTURBANCES AND AFTER

VISVESVARAYA COMMITTEE'S LABOURS

II

(From A Correspondent).

A finding that should find prominent mention in the Visvesvaraya Committee's Report is the part that the Press has played in it. The "Press of Mysore" is really a misnomer; it really does not exist. The enlightened head of the present administration, like his predecessors, has shown warm personal sympathy with aspirants for absolute freedom in regard to criticism in the Press. He has, indeed, gone a step further than that; he had made it possible for some young men to enter the field and even "own" newspapers with Government aid! But soon these young men mistook their vocation. They wrote and wrote incessantly nothing but personalities and that in execrable taste. They taught lessons in how to defame the State as an organic entity. A word more in regard to their penchant for personalities. According to these august organs, personality is politics and politics is personality. That ought to suffice. During the recent disturbances they appear to have got the opportunity they had longed for. They simply excelled themselves. Liberty degenerated into rank license and rank license into an open invtiation to violence! Newspapers elsewhere are the creatures of parties and plutocrats.

DEFECTS OF LOCAL PRESS.

Here, in this State, they are not even the creatures of their so-called Editors; they are strictly written by others and outsiders —their Paymasters. They are what they are, because not only the latter maintain them but also do all the writing that is required by them. That is a new feature that the Press, out here, has developed and is not likely to give up unless it is bodily rooted out. It is here that both the Committee and the Government have a useful role to fill. The Press to-day, in Mysore or in British India, is not likely to be repressed or even overcome by mediaeval remedies. Some spoke of easier shackles; some others of a Board of Journalists; some again of a controlled Press. The remedy would prove worse than the remedy.

DUTY OF STATE.

There is no halfway halting house to the freedom of the Press. The duty of the State is to remove the obstacles in the way of a free, independent and responsible Press. The rest will follow as the day follows the night. Both the Committee and the Government have a peculiarly difficult role to fill in here; it is here that far-seeing statesmanship should and ought to prevail in the larger interests of the country as a whole. A constructive policy is urgently required and not a mere declaration of bankruptcy in political thought and action. In the Chairman of the Committee and in the present head of administration, we have two representatives of not merely plain living and high thinking but also

(Continued on page 10.)

Previous article appeared on December 20.

Notes of the Day.

Poincare Thinks It Over.

American "influence" has had its effect. M. Poincare evidently responding to diplomatic hints "through the usual channel", has revised his views regarding the freedom of experts. Now, as a communique on the results of conversations between the French Premier and the German Ambassador said on the 22nd instant, "they will not be bound by the instructions of their respective Governments." It is unfortunate that the Report is to be presented to the Reparation Commission. Composed as it is of representatives of the Allies with the purpose of continuously sitting in judgment on Germany, its relation to the latter is not that of equality nor does it admit of Germany having any voice in its decisions. And yet the Geneva conversations were based on the necessity of Germany having a voice and an equal voice in the settlement of the Reparation question. This evidently cannot be helped in the absence of any impartial body on which Germany enjoys equality with the Allies. We are aware of the existence of the League Council. But it cannot be troubled with really material questions. It is not the province of the League. Further any reference to the League will be treason against the nature of the sympathy which Allied statesmen so faithfully profess for it and which is described by the eminently expressive word "lip".

A Significant Condition.

But prospects are not so bad even though the ultimate judge be the Reparation Commission. President Coolidge has agreed with M. Poincare that "it is most desirable in the common interest that the United States should participate in the work of the Committee." According to latest news American experts will serve on the Committee "on the understanding that the American representatives will be chosen and appointed by the Allied and German Government." The condition imposed is very significant in so far as the American Government is thereby cleverly investing American experts with the prestige of arbitrators. America deserves it, and Europe also, considering the mess that it has made of its affairs and the insulting indifference with which it treats the League of Nations, deserves nothing better than the typical avunculism of Uncle Sam. Let us hope that something will come out of the Experts' Committee.

The Example of Turkey.

We invite our readers' special attention to the Articles about minority rights in the post-War Treaty with Turkey, embodied in the Turkish Constitution. The relevant Articles are seven in number and guarantee to all non-Muslim minorities in Turkey protection of life and property, freedom of worship "the observance of which shall not be incompatible with public order and good morals" and freedom of movement (Article 38); equal civil rights with Moslems, protection against discrimination on the ground of religion in respect of public employments and honours, and freedom to use their language in private intercourse without prejudice to the existence of the official language (Article 39); the right to conduct their own schools and social institutions (Article 40); adequate facilities for the teaching of their own language in primary schools so as not to prevent the Turkish Government "from making the teaching of the Turkish language obligatory in the said schools" (Article 41); due recognition of their "family law or personal rights" and protection of places of worship (Article 42); protection against being "compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their faith (Article 43); protection against any change in the above Articles except with the consent of the League of Nations and the right to appeal to the League against any infraction of the Articles (Article 44).

The Contrast.

These are all the special minority rights guaranteed by Turkey, about which a lot of fuss is made by some ill-informed Muslims, who commend the example of Turkey to those engaged in solving the Hindu-Muslim problem. It will be noted that all the minority rights mentioned above are conceded by the All-Parties' Constitution in the Declaration of Rights. Indeed the Constitution goes much further and guarantees to Muslims a measure of reservation of seats in the Legislatures, the like of which is to be found in no other Constitution in the world. The Bengal "All-Parties' Muslim Conference" is not satisfied with the Nehru Report and suggests, among other things, that "in order to ensure communal harmony, whichever community, Hindu or Muslim, is in a minority in a Province, should get not less than one-third of the total number of seats in the Provincial Council." This may sound clever, but cannot make even pretentious to fairness.

CONGRESS LEADERS INVOKE GANDHI'S AID

MAHATMA SUPPORTS CONVENTION DECISION

Dr. Ansari Optimistic about Achieving Unity

"Lock Leaders Together and Come to One Decision"

—:o:—

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY

—:o:—

London Branch Backs Nehru Report

Mahatma Gandhi has once more ceased to be "an amussed spectator" of the Congress deliberations. His aid was invoked by leaders on the question of Independence versus Dominion Status.

Mahatmaji's formula which is well received by the leaders while reaffirming the Madras decision "welcomes the scheme of Government as adopted by the All-Parties' Conference as the basis of the largest measure of common agreement attainable" and states "the Congress therefore is prepared to accept Dominion form of Government as a great step in political advancement of the country."

Dr. Ansari who left Muslim League Council Meeting to attend Working Committee meeting was optimistic about making the Congress leaders come to a common understanding.

The Muslim League Council meeting elected Maharaja of Mahmudabad to preside over the League's deliberation.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in a fighting speech at the Khilafat Conference, where none of the Nationalist Muslim leaders were present, dubbed the Nehru Report as the father of discord and disunity in the country.

A number of important resolutions are tabled before the Subjects Committee, the "hardy annual" the change of Congress creed, makes its appearance, this time from a Bengal member, Swami Kumar Anand.

CONGRESS LEADERS SEARCH FOR COMMON FORMULA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The abrupt adjournment of the Congress Subjects Committee meeting just when the members, visitors and pressmen were pouring into the Special Pandal of the Committee came not altogether as a surprise to those who found that a considerable leeway was still to be made up before any agreed formula could be put forward.

Early this morning a word went forth that Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sen Gupta's party had invoked the aid of Mahatma Gandhi and their draft which would re-write the Delhi formula was gaining considerable support among the majority of members of the A.I.C.C. The Delhi formula which, according to the Independence group, represents the minimum they can agree to ran as follows:

DELHI RESOLUTION.

"This meeting of the A.I.C.C. adheres to the decision of Madras Congress declaring complete Independence to be the goal of the Indian people and is of opinion that there can be no true freedom till the British connection is severed". This Committee accepts the recommendations of the Nehru Committee as agreed by the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference for the settlement of the communal differences. The Committee cordially congratulates the Nehru Committee for their labours, patriotism and farsightedness and without prejudice to the resolution of the Congress relating to complete Independence, is of opinion that the recommendations of the Nehru Committee are a great step towards politieal advance and without committing itself to every detail generally approves of them."

GANDHIJI'S NEW FORMULA.

The new formula in whose draft it is said Mahatma Gandhi has played an important part while re-affirming the Madras resolution as the Congress goal "welcomes the scheme of government recommended by the All-Parties Committee Report on the basis of the largest measure of common agreement attainable at present between the various groups and the parties in the country and considers its acceptance by the Congress to be essential for removing to the largest extent possible the communal differences which have hampered the advance of the country to her goal.

"The Congress is, therefore, prepared to accept Dominion form of government as a great step in political advancement of the country."

AS WHOLE HOGGERS WOULD HAVE IT.

But Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar with the support of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Kiranshankar Ray and others pressed for a counter formula completely repudiating Dominion form of government approved by the Convention or the Nehru Report but otherwise whole-heartedly supporting the Nehru Report as a great measure of political advance. What they particularly objected to was the assumption that 'Independencewallahs' were in a minority which they were ready to disapprove in the All India Congress Committee by a division.

It is said, Mahatma Gandhi has wholeheartedly backed the Nehru Report and has declared that Delhi Compromise was not consistent and that while re-affirming

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

The author of the Swaraj Constitution who has been dubbed by Maulana Mahomed Ali as "the father of disunity and discord" in the country.

the Congress faith in the Madras Resolution regarding the goal of Independence they should accept the Nehru Report.

It is understood discussion, at times, took acrimonious turn between the leaders of both the schools of thought and that Mahatma Gandhi stood solidly for the Dominion form of government.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, is reported to have stated that Mahatma Gandhi was enunciating a new doctrine of Independence by his support for Dominion Status.

Mahatma Gandhi, however, denied this. In the absence of an agreement the Working Committee Meeting stood adjourned till seven in the evening leaving the room for Social and Khilafat Conferences to be held this afternoon undisturbed by a meeting of the Subjects Committee.—A. P. Special.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's attitude is still stiff while Dr. Ansari's section wishes not to disturb the Delhi compromise.

However Dr. Ansari left the Muslim League meeting with a determination as he said to lock all leaders in a room and not let them come out till they have come to a settlement on the subject. Those who hold to the Delhi Compromise and would not like the question to be re-opened declare that by the re-affirmation of the Delhi resolution the A.I.C.C. would not be rejecting the Convention formula but would be endorsing it though they would stand for for higher ideal in the Congress. This, however, is not the view shared by the Right Wing who hold that the Congress must either say "yes" or "no" to the Convention formula and cannot equivocate on the subject.

The postponement of the Congress Subjects Committee owing to differences of opinion between the two wings of Congress leaders on the question of the form of Constitution has aroused interest in the subjects likely to be brought forward by the delegates, quite apart from those that will be officially placed before the Committee It is true that the official resolutions on important issues will dispense with some of the private resolutions but the perusal of them so far available indicates the trend of discussion in the Subjects Committee from to-morrow.

"THE HARDY ANNUAL."

When the form of Government is under consideration, the change of the Congress Creed is proposed by Swami Kumaranand who wishes that the object of the Congress should be defined as "Complete National Independence by the people of India by all possible means".

Mr. Nimbkar and Mr. Ghati have also tabled a resolution for the same purpose.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has suggested the raising of delegate's fee to Rs. 5 and reducing the number of the Congress delegates by half that is to 3000.

The Constitution Committee has recommended that there should be a permanent fund of the Congress interest on which should be used for ordinary work of the All-India Congress

(Continued on next page.)

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETS TODAY

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD TO PRESIDE

GHUZNAVITES TAKE NO PART IN COUNCIL MEETING

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League held its meetings this afternoon at Indian Association premises and decided to hold the annual session of the League to-morrow at Albert Hall when the Maharaja of Mahmudabad will preside and Maulvi Abdul Karim will deliver the address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Council elected members replacing those who had gone out and others who had ceased to be members on account of their failure to pay subscription.

PUNJAB MUSTERS STRONG.

A strong contingent of Punjab Muslim Leaguers under the leadership of Dr. Alam, Mr. Barkatali and Maulana Zafarali had come and took part in to-day's proceedings. Indeed it was the Punjab Volunteers who regulated the attendance to the meeting of the Council to-day and guarded its gates.

The proceeding went on smoothly but the Ghuznavites kept aloof. Sir Abdur Rahim's party, however, took part in the proceedings.

After the election of the Council, the meeting considered the question of the resolutions for the consideration by the Subjects Committee. Discussion first centred round the subjects of Independence vs. Dominion Status and a number of speakers are understood to have taken part in it showing that in the League circle also two schools of thought exist on the subject. While the proceedings were on Dr. Ansari left the meeting as he was to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee members in the evening to make the final effort to arrange settlement on the subject of Dominion Status. The Muslim League Council meeting also had some difficulty in deciding its attitude on the subject under discussion. After Dr. Ansari left its meeting.

Those who attended the Muslim League meeting this afternoon included Sir Ali Imam, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim Mr. Fazlul Haq, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr. Chagla, Seth Yakub Hussain, Dr. Alam, Mr. Sherwani, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Azad Mr. Akramkhan, Mr. Kidwai, Mr. Mujibarrahman, Rana Ferozedin Malik Mr. Barkatali, Mr. Azizulhaq Chaudhury Ismail Khan and Mr. Alimuzzaman. The Ali Brothers and Mr. Shafi Daudi were not present as they were busy with the Khilafat Conference.—A.P. Special.

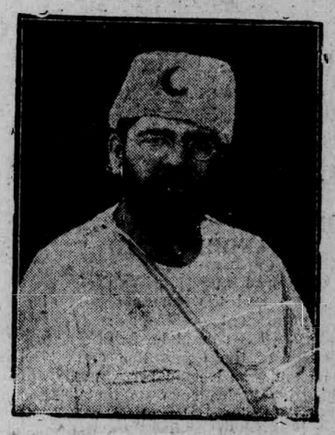
DR. M. A. ANSARI.

Who in spite of warring elements in the Congress looks forward, with his usual robust optimism, to achieve unity and a common formula.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

Who has been elected to guide the deliberations of Muslim League.

M. MAHOMED ALI.



Who presided over the Khilafat Conference and characterised the Nehru Report as the father of all their troubles.

tral Government all powerful which meant that the provinces with a Muslim Majorities would be subject to the Central Legislatures and Government with a majority of Hindus. Independence, he said, was not incompatible with the idea of separate electorates. The Muslims, therefore, must make up their mind at this stage whether they wanted unity with the Hindus which meant merging of Muslim culture and religion with that of the Hindus or retain separate entity in a free India under a federal system of Government. (Applause and shouts of Allah-Ho-

Moulana Mahomed Ali who presided over the Conference, made an unprecedentedly lengthy *extempore* address in Urdu severely criticising the Nehru Report and those who are its supporters.

He said the Nehru Report had given birth to dissension and disunity in the country to an unparalleled degree and among those who were responsible, he mentioned Sir Ali Imam, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. The whole country would watch the fight that was going on between Father Nehru and Son Nehru.

The Maharajah of Mahmudabad was indirectly responsible for sending Pandit Motilal to jail. It was possible that the father might make himself responsible for seeing his son dangling on the gallows (Cheers and shouts of Allah-o-Akbar). This might happen on the plea of the Government that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a "rebel" against Dominion Status.

Pandit Motilal was in the same garb to-day as was once worn by Sir Ali Imam and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. The supporters of the Nehru Report were adoptnig crooked tactics in the hope of creatingunity and obtaining friendship of Islam.

At this stage some one in the audience raised a false report that in the All-India Congress Committee meeting there was breaking of heads (there was no meeting of the All-India Congress Committee this afternoon as already reported) and the audience shouted joy.

Mr. Mahomed Ali emphatically declared that the Nehru Report, if adopted, would injure the interests of Mussalmans in India. Mr. Mahomed Ali is still delivering his address at the time of wiring.—A. P. Special.

KHILAFATISTS TELL THE TALE

Who was Responsible for Rowdyism?

ALI BROTHERS' FRANTIC EFFORTS TO BOSS THE SHOW

CALCUTTA (CONGRESS CAMP) Dec. 25

A section of the local Khilafatists have issued a statement describing the uproarious scenes created at the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee at the time of the election of 30 members to the Central Khilafat Committee. The statement is signed by Moulvi Abdul Boqi, Muzibur Rahman Shamsuddin Ahmed and several others. They say:

"Shortly before the meeting commenced Maulana Shaukat Ali taking a seat in the office-room examined the books of the Committee and put some random questions regarding subscriptions. When Maulvi Jalaluddin Hashmi proposed the names of the 30 persons for the Central Khilafat Committee Maulana Mohd. Ali accompanied by several Moslems arrived and demanded admittance. He was told that he might come as a visitor but not others. Eventually, however, he came in with Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and others to take part in the proceedings. Both the Ali Brothers were told that if the Provincial Committee was doing anything wrong or unconstitutional they had no right to interfere with the proceedings and that any question of validity of the meeting could be discussed later on by the Central Khilafat Committee when the matter would come up for consideration before it. But the Ali Brothers proved impervious to all logic and reasoning. At this stage the crowd at the gate rushed into the premises, damaged the papers of the Committee and severely assaulted the clerk besides roughly handling the volunteers. The speakers at the meeting were heckled, but the President put the resolution to vote declared it carried and dissolved the meeting.

"Maulana Mohomed Ali persisted in shouting that there was no Provincial Khilafat Committee in Bengal and the crowd present could form a Committee by paying four annas each. Maulvi Abdul Lahel Baqi pointed out that the membership was possible only by election from the Districts. During the confusion Mr. Nazir Ahmed Chaudhari was roughly handled and mercilessly belaboured. Maulana Mohamed Ali threatened to smash Maulvi Jalaluddin's face.

The signatories suspect that the exhibition of rowdyism on the part of the Ali Brothers was due to the fact that their position in the cooperation with their position in co-operation with untenable and were trying to secure the election of only such members from Bengal to the Central Committee as would support them.—A. P. Special.

"NEHRU REPORT RESPONSIBLE FOR DISUNITY IN COUNTRY!"

Maulana Mahomed Ali's Fulminations at Khilafat Conference

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The All-India Khilafat Conference opened its session this afternoon in a special Pandal at Haliday Park. The total attendance including delegates was in the neighbourhood of 2,000. Among those present were Maulana Mohamed Ali (President-elect), Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mahbubul Haq (Lahore), Mr. Hasrat Mohani, Messrs. Shafi Daudi Mohamed Ismail, Abdul Matin Chowdhury, Mohamed Rafiq, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Syed Murtzashah (Members of the Assembly), Messrs Tamizuddin Mohamed, Bakoch, Suhrawardy (Members of the Bengal Council).

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS ABSENT.

The prominent Nationalists including Dr. Ansari, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Maulana Daud Gaznavi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Ghazi Abdur Rahman, Dr. Mohamed Alam were conspicuous by their absence. The Punjab delegates were also absent almost 'en bloc'.

WHAT KHILAFAT STANDS FOR.

After recitation of a few verses from the Quran Maulana Abdul Rauf, Chairman, Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said that Khilafat aimed at consolidating the Muslims all over the world. Muslims in different countries must be consolidated in their respective countries and then brought under the control of a Central Muslim Organisation under a Khalifa.

The Nehru Report, he said, aimed at swamping their culture and religion from India. Mussalmans, he continued, stood for freedom and not for Dominion Status which was but another name for domination of the Europeans over them.

"MUSLIM VOICE NOT HEARD".

The Muslim voice, he complained, was not heard in the Congress which claimed to be the foremost Nationalist Organisation in India. If the Congress wanted the Muslims to join it then the organisation of that body must be so changed that the Mussalmans are able to return an effective number of representatives to it. The Hindus by means of the Nehru Report had succeeded in placing their demands with full force before the Simon Commission. This Report made the Con-

(Continued in column 3)

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF PEASANTS

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SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE CONSTITUTION

SIR ABDUR RAHIM CALLS FOR ORGANISATION

CALCUTTA,
(Congress Camp), Dec. 24.

Presiding over the All-Bengal Peasant and Ryot Conference, Sir Abdur Rahim said:

"We are assembled here to-day to right a wrong, a serious wrong, that been perpetrated on the ryots of Bengal, to secure a measure for justice and fairplay. There are many organisations in the country, political or otherwise that voice forth their grievances, but the voice of the poor ryots was not heard. We represent a very weak body of men, weak in the sense that we are not politically strong and we have no organisation powerful enough to make our voice effectively heard. But it is the strongest body in Bengal upon which depends the prosperity of this province. And if this body once wakes up to the recognition of its rights, there is no power on earth to tide back its demand. We all know of the unfortunate Bengal Tenency Amendment Bill which was passed in the last session of the Legislative Council. We are all clamouring for political power, but unfortunately this act of our representatives in the Council has brought shame. We are trying to secure power for the benefit of the country, but at the very first step we have given our consent to a measure which is certainly disastrous. A high official in the country is reported to have said that this Bill is a fair compromise between the conflicting interests of the zamindars and ryots. It is a compromise—a compromise it can be called by a set of men who are making unfounded and unjust claim. I say deliberately that there is no legal, no just foundation for the claim of the landlords for "selami" off ryots. The landlords are entitled only to receive the rent. These poor cultivators whose only possession only means of livelihood by which they can only keep their body and soul together is the small piece of land which they cultivate and none of them would think of transferring any portion of it even in case of dire necessity. There is no basis in the claim of the Zamindars, and the ryots have absolute right to cultivate land and it is not in the power of landlord to eject them from that. I shall advise the peasants of Bengal to resist this measure by inaugurating organisations all over the land and to remove this inequitous legislation, which is disastrous to the land."

Concluding Sir Abdur Rahim said:—"In the coming elections you should return such men to the Council who will be true to the interests of the ryots. I will sympathise with any organisation or movement that is calculated to improve the condition of the ryots."

Dr. N. C. Sen, Secretary of the Peasants' Association remarked that the peasants were the backbone of the country and no advance was within sight in any direction unless their distress was ameliorated and their economic condition improved.

The following resolution were adopted:

"That this Conference is of opinion that in the constitution for India it be recognised as fundamental law that ryots shall be deemed to be the owner of the soil subject to payment of rent fixed in perpetuity, such rent being determined on an equitable basis provided that there be no assessment of rent on lands now held rent-free nor any enhancement on lands now fixed in perpetuity."

"That this Conference strongly support the proposal for giving adult franchise as recommended in the Nehru Report, but insists that seats should be distributed not on local but economic basis."

"That this Conference deplores the action of the Bengal Legislative Council in passing the Bengal Tenency Amendment Bill in the form in which it has been passed and in particular strongly protests against the enhancement of rents."

Another resolution supports the principle of the Primary Education Bill before the Bengal Legislative Council and recommends statutory provision for free compulsory education and asks for a vocational character being given to education. Other resolutions express disappointment with the report of the Agricultural Commission, urge establishment of Union Boards for village uplift work and asks the members of th eCouncil to be called ryot or tenent party.—A.P. Special.

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SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON NEHRU SCHEME

REJECTION: A GRAVE POLITICAL BLUNDER

(Congress Camp),
CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Sir Abdur Rahim in his presidential address at the All-Parties' Bengal Muslim Conference said:—

"The Report of the Nehru Committee which was composed of some of our prominent politicians is an important public document and deserves our serious consideration. The constitutional scheme which it has outlined contains certain features which have provoked considerable criticism from a large circle of influential leaders of our community with the result that an atmosphere has been created in which the Report as a whole is condemned. But I have come to the conclusion that it will be a grave political blunder to reject it wholesale. Its definition of the future constitution of India on the basis of Responsible Government with self-governing Dominion Status within the British Empire is undoubtedly sound and in accordance with both Mahomedan and Hindu public opinion. This common meeting ground for all the important political bodies in a great thing gained, even if the Report embodies certain important constitutional proposals which in our opinion are not calculated to meet obvious political and administrative requirements of the country and, therefore, require an amendment in those respects. I want you first of all to concentrate your attention on those recommendations which are acceptable to all of us as citizens of India and to treat those over which controversy has arisen as a subject for further consideration and negotiation with a view to arrive at an agreement. It will be a disastrous calamity for our common formula on which to reconcile the different viewpoints. I know that Muslims as well as Hindus are dissatisfied with the present position and are eager and in earnest to secure proper constitutional and worthy national status for India. If permanent harmony and amity can be realised among the peoples of India by establishment of mutual sympathy and respect and by conceding to all the fullest opportunity for development the key will then have been found to the greatest of all world problems. We should then have established truly an international life transcending anything that has yet been achieved installing humanity above religions and creeds, nations and races, caste, colour and culture.

MAKE EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS.

I want you all to concentrate all your faculties and energies on the task of making the experiment success. The real solution of the problem, as I said in 1925, is to bring about a state of things in which the conditions of life of the entire population, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Peasants, Labourers and Hindu untouchables would be so improved economically and intellectually, and political power so distributed in the general population, that domination by a class of monopolists and inteligentsia, whether Hindu or Muslim will have disappeared. A section of Indian politicians consisting of young men mostly has decided for independence and severence of connection from Britain. But I confidently put it to you that India as a self-governing Dominion under the British Crown and as an equal partner in the British Empire will find most favourable conditions for an uninterrupted growth and that it is not in her best interests that the idea of separation from the British system should be promulgated. Supposing India achieved her independence of England and after a period of struggle a stable Government was established in the country, he would be a bold man indeed who would predict that that Government would be a democracy. On the other hand it is inconceivable that India under the British Crown would be anything other than democratic in its constitution. I do not wish to labour this point for I am sure that we would all be satisfied with the status of a self-governing Dominion under the British Crown for our country. The Nehru Committee's outline of constitution is also conceived on that basis and that is also the view of most men who have hitherto appeared before the Simon Commision."

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Sir Abdur Rahim went on to point out all the implications of Dominion Status. He disagreed with the recommendations of the Report with regard to the Central Government and Legislature and their functions. He pointed out:—

"The Mahomedans as a body view with special alarm this part of the Committee's scheme for the members of that community will always be in an ineffective minority in the Central Legislature and this is absolutely powerless against the majority to resist the passage of any measure either abrogating such provisions in the constitution which may now be agreed upon as being necessary for the protection of the just rights and interests of the minorities or altering to disadvantage the constitution of the provinces where they may be in a majority. The Central Government and Legislature should be confined only to such subjects as concern the whole of India such as defences, all-India communications, relations with the Princes and States, inter-provincial relations, foreign affairs, currency, fiscal policy and customs. On the question of second Chamber my definite opinion is that there is no room for such a constitution in the provinces and certainly not in Bengal. As to adult franchise we have to consider whether it is a practical measure at this stage of the country's growth and if it be not what is the alternative.

The problem of N. W. F. concerns the whole of India for, unless the people of that province on whose contentment and loyalty depends the security of the whole country are welded into Indian nationality and self-governing India will meet with the greatest difficulty. The Government of that province should be modelled on the same lines as that of the rest of India. We must be thankful to the Nehru Committee for recognising that fact.

Sir Abdur Rahim denied the allegation that separate communal electorates were in any way responsible for communal riots."—A. P. Special.

CONGRESS LEADERS INVOKE GANDHIJI'S AID

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(Continued from previous page.)

Committee and that there should be one permanent office, and a secretary who should be in charge of the Office of the Committee and the Office should be located permanently at Allahabad. It also suggests that the rate of subscription levied on the Provincial Congress Committees should be determined "not on population basis only but on the consideration of the financial capacity as well.

ORGANISE FOR MASS REVOLUTION.

The question of organisation of the masses forms the subject of resolutions by two members, namely Swami Kumaranand and Mr. Satyamurti and by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Swami Kumaranand's view is that mass revolution is the only weapon to obtain complete national Independence and, therefore, he suggests the Committee to prepare a scheme.

The Bombay Committee stresses the need for organising the Peasants and Workers, in particular.

The United Provinces Committee wants a sub-committee to be appointed to prepare a scheme of organisation of the masses on the basis of an economic programme, applicable to them and aiming at the removal of economic inequalities. The same Committee besides three members will urge the need for opening of Foreign Department in order to develop contacts with other countries and disseminate correct information.

The boycott of British goods and all foreign cloth form the subjects of a motion by the Bombay Committee.

Mr. Nimbkar wishes to record emphatic protest at the Trades Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill now before the Assembly and he also condemns the action of a number of Congress members in the Bengal Council in supporting interests of the Landholders against those of the cultivators in the connection with the Bengal Tenancy Law.

Mr. Satyamurthi and U.P. Committee are both responsible for motions urging social and political boycott of co-operators with the Simon Commission while Mr. C. D. Pande wishes All-Parties Conference as an organisation to cease to exist as it has fulfilled its purpose.

The London Branch of the Congress while supporting the Nehru Report for the sake of unity warns that if Dominion Status be not acceded to within an agreed time limit other parties should continue to remain loyally united and co-operate with Congress to achieve complete national Independence.—A. P. Special.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE GOING STRONG.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, and Mr. Satyamurti addressed a big meeting of the Andhra, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala delegates at the Delegates Camp. The meeting unanimously decided to stand by the Delhi Resolutions.

An informal discussion which was adjourned this afternoon will be begun tonight. A report from reliable source says Mr. Subash Bose has given a notice of a resolution of the meeting in open session of the Congress that the Congress do disassociate itself from the Constitution based on Dominion Status. This move, it is stated, is resorted to compel Pandit Motilal not to go back upon A.I.C.C. Delhi Resolutions. If Pandit Motilal agrees to stand by Delhi resolutions the above resolution will not be moved.

CALCUTTA OFFICIALDOM BAFFLED!

Letter to Subhas G. O. C. Delivered at Fort William

CALCUTTA
(Congress Camp), Dec. 24.

Fort William Authorities, it is said, were a little baffled to find a letter delivered to them addressed to Subas, General Officer Commanding, Calcutta, addressed from a mofussil station. Apparently the Postal clerk who sorts was too busy to know that according to the Congress Volunteer arrangements, Subas Bose was functioning as General Officer Commanding and issuing notifications accordingly. When the letter reached Fort William, it was handed over by the Military Secretary to the General Officer Commanding. Some amusement was caused and they returned the letter to the Post Office as it was not meant for them. Probably the letter has since been delivered to Subas.—A.P. Special.

A.I. C.C. MEETING POSTPONED

ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT ON BASIS OF CONSTITUTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Owing to the absence of an agreement in the Working Committee on the form of the resolution to be moved before the All-India Congress Committee as to the basis of the Constitution—whether it is to be Dominion Status or Independence—the All-India Congress Committee meeting which was to have met at 2 p.m. to-day has been abruptly postponed till to-morrow afternoon. The Working Committee meets again this evening to arrive at a solution.—A. P. Special.

HOISTING THE NATIONAL FLAG

SUBASH BOSE ACTS AS PRESIDENT DURING REHEARSAL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The Council of the Muslim League meets to-day when some trouble between the rival elements is apprehended and it is said that a contingent of volunteers will proceed to control the outside crowds if need for the same arises.

The Council meets at the Indian Association Hall where last year too it had a stormy meeting owing to two sections among the Bengal Muslim Leagues.

The Sikh representatives are still pressing their claims for 30 per cent seats in the Punjab and some of them threaten to break away from the Nationalist movement if they fail to get their due share and may record their protest in the Convention.

The rehearsal in connection with the hoisting of National Flag was an impressive function. Sjt. Subas Bose took the position of the President for the purpose of the rehearsal and took the saluto in the civilian dress as the Corps of Motor Cyclists, Horsemen, Lady Volunteers and volunteers marched past. The Band was in attendance and the rehearsal was watched by a large crowd.—A. P. Special.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO MR. IYENGAR

—:o:—

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS AGAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Interesting developments are expected to-day in the Subjects Committee. Mahatma Gandhi sent for Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and had a lengthy discussion with him on the Independence Dominion Status controversy. It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi, though he appreciated Mr. Iyengar's view-point, asked him to support the Nehru Report and thus give a chance of being worked out. No final decision was arrived at.

Prior to meeting Mahatma Gandhi last night, Mr. Iyengar had a lengthy talk with Babu Subash Chandra Bose and Mr. Sen-Gupta in the Congress Camp.

The Independence for India League met last night and resolved to press for the acceptance of the Delhi A.I.C.C. resolutions.

The Working Committee met this morning at 9 and was still discussing at the time of wiring. Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Besant, Pandit Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Iyengar, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sen Gupta and Pandit Jawaharlal are attending the meeting. Pandit Maalviya, Pandit Motilal and Dr. Basant press for the adoption of the Nehru Report and the deletion of clause 2 of the Delhi A.I.C.C. resolution referring to the severence of the British connection. Mr. Iyengar and Dr. Ansari are firm for the acceptance of the Delhi proposals without any modification. In responsible quarters it is stated Pandit Motilal Nehru has decided to resign Presidentship of the Congress if he is thrown overboard.

WORKERS DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

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GUJARAT GINNING MILL STRIKE

MILLOWNERS AND ARBITRATION

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

The Labour Union has forwarded to the Mill-owners' Association a demand for an increase of wages for ring spinning.

The strike in the Gujerat Ginning Mill continues. The Mill authorities have replied to the Labour Union stating that the matter cannot be referred to arbitration as a complaint has been filed in the Magistrate's Court against the Head Jobber and the Spinning Master and the matter is 'sub judice'.—A. P.

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ALL INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

MR. K F. NARIMAN PRESIDES OVRE SESSION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Enthusiastic scenes marked the opening of the session of the All-India Youth Congress under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman. But enthusiasm was chilled for more than half an hour by the failure of lighting arrangements. During the interval considerable impatience was exhibited and a delegate taking advantage of the situation asked, "Do you want the light or liberty?" There was a prompt answer "both".

Stirring mottos were hung at the entrance, "Let Us Fight for Freedom like Lions," "Give us Liberty or Give us Death," "Every Nation has the Right to Revolt against Tyranny and Injustice." The pandal was packed to overflow, an unusually large number of ladies being present. Those present on the dias included the Hon. Mr. L. C. Mukherjee, Mr. T. N. Mukherjee, Mr. Vallabbhai Patel, Mr. Manilal Kothari, the Hon. Mr. Rampershad Mukherjee, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. P. F. Bradley (who was connected with recent mill strikes in Bombay), Mrs. E. Bhasania, Miss Bachubai Lotawala and Mrs. Latika Basu.

YOUTH CONGRESS

SOCIAL REFORM V. POLITICAL ADVANCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The All-India Youth Congress was held to-day in Convention Pandal with Hon. Mr. Mookerjee in the chair.

Twenty debaters including two ladies took part in the debate the subject being "In the opinion of the Parliament of Young India Social Reform should be necessary to Political Independence for India".

Father Lallemand, Mr. Saratchandra Bose, Prof. Benoy Sarkar, Mr. J. L. Banerjee and Mr. S. C. Addy were judges and result be declared to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

LIBERAL "BIG GUNS" TO ATTEND FEDERATION

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH NOT YET AVAILABLE

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir D. P. Sarvadekhari, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Moropant Joshi and Rao Bahadur Brahma are among those expected to attend the Liberal Federation. Neither the speech of the President or that of the Chairman of the Reception Committee is yet available nor are they likely to be available until the Convention has concluded at Calcutta. Pundit Motilal Nehru's presidential speech has not yet been received from the Press.—A. P.

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LIBERAL FEDERATION

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

Several prominent Liberal leaders are expected to attend the National Liberal Federation on the 30th and 31st instant, among them being Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Sir S. M. Chitnavis. Many others are coming up direct from the Calcutta Convention.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION

—:o:—

MHMUDABAD CONSENTS TO PRESIDE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Mr. Jinnah who arrived here to-day had a long discussion with the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as the result of which it is understood that the Maharajah of Mahmudabad has consented to preside over the Muslim League Session commencing on the 26th instant.—A. P.

AN INEFFECTIVE RESOLUTION

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Berlin.—Rabbi Stephen wise, of New York a leader of the Opposition to the reporganisation of Jewish Agency declares that the resolution is ineffective until approved by the Congress.—Reuter.

OPTIMISM REIGNS SUPREME

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KING'S SLOW PROGRESS CONTINUES

RELAXATION OF ANXIETY

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A bulletin issued at 8-30 p.m. says that the very slow progress in His Majesty's local and general conditions continues.

DISTINCTLY FAVOURABLE BULLETIN

The bulletin issued to-night is regarded as distinctly favourable as it is the first for some little time to note any definite improvement in the King's general condition. For the first time since it was decided to employ the light ray treatment Drs. Howitt and Woods were not called to the Palace to-night. It is understood that this does not mean that the Ray therany treatment is to be discontinued but merely that it has been interrupted for the time being.

RELAXATION OF ANXIETY.

Only evening bulletins on the King's condition will be issued on December 25th and 26th relaxation of anxiety concerning the King was indicated when the Prince of Wales who had gone to his farm near Nottingham went out with Quorn hounds this morning.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

PROPOSED REORGANISATION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The Associated Press understands that the Bengal Government have drafted proposals for the reorganisation and reconstruction of the Calcutta University in the light of the recommendations the Sadler Commission. The Senate will determine the general policy but will not be responsible for individual appointments. Election will be adopted as the main principle of representation with only a small number of nominations. The executive authority of the University will be the Syndicate the business of which will be to carry out the policy decided by the Senate and generally to be responsible for the financial welfare of the University and for the control and determination of academic matters. An Academic Council will be constituted having the final authority in matters purely academic both undergraduate and post-graduate. Power is given to the University to decide the status of all teachers whether appointed by the University or by Governing bodies in affiliated colleges. The position, control and organisation of post-graduate departments is provided for as also a salaried Vice Chancellor with considerable powers. The University will retain the control of Intermediate education but Secondary education will be withdrawn from its jurisdiction.—A. P.

GERMAN REPARATIONS COMMITTEE

U. S. TO APPOINT EXPERTS

LONDON, Dec. 24

Washington.—The Government has assented to the appointment of American experts to serve on the Committee on German reparations on the understanding that American representatives will be chosen and appointed by the Allied and German Governments.—Reuter.

SIR WILLIAM THISELTON DYER DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The death is announced of Sir Willam Thiselton-Dyer.—Reuter's Special.

Sir William Turner Thiselton-Dyer was born in 1843. He was Professor of Botany Royal College of science for Ireland (1870). Botanical Adviser to the Secretary of State for Colonies (1902-6). He represented the University of Oxford on the Gloucestershire Education Committee (1908-16.) He was the Editor of Flora Capensis and Flora of Tropical Capensic and Flora of Tropical Africa.)

MR. JINNAH BUSY CONFERRING

25 MUSLIMS INVITED TO MEET

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has invited 25 prominent Muslims to discuss the situation. The meeting was to have been held at 11 a.m. but owing to the prolonged sitting of the Central Khilafat Committee, the meeting was adjourned to 4 p.m.

TRIBESMEN SURRENDER

SITUATION WELL IN HAND

LONDON, Dec. 24

The Afghan Legation in London has received a telegram this morning from Kabul stating that the Khugavri tribesmen in the eastern province of Jalalabad have submitted to the Afghan Government. Another tribe also has come to the assistance of Government who are now receiving the help of levies, volunteers, and forces from all over the country. Consequently, it is believed Government have now the situation well in hand.—Reuter.

"SCISSORS" Smokers!

PRESENT TICKETS for FREE GIFTS are now enclosed in packets of "SCISSORS" Cigarettes.

Packet Slides as per illustration No. 1 have been discontinued.

If you have not yet collected the required number of "SCISSORS" Packet Slides for the Present you want you may complete the number with PRESENT TICKETS as per illustration No. 2.

Packet Slides as per illustration No. 3 are of no value whatsoever.

The following list of "SCISSORS" Presents cancels all previous lists issued:—

	Name of Present	Present Tickets required.
1.	Remington Portable Typewriter	13,750
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7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	660
8.	Circular Tin Container (E. P. N. S.)	460
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625
10.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design	525
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12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Glare Glasses	240
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	175
20.	Pocket Knife	130
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle	175
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	165
24.	Razor	200
25.	Ash Tray	170
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
36	Toothbrush	75
37.	Toothcream Colgates	75
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
40.	Comb	40
41.	"Mayflower" Propelling Pencil	50

No. 1. This style of Packet Slide has been discontinued.

No. 2. Specimen of new Present Ticket.

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SEND YOUR PRESENT TICKETS BY REGISTERED POST.

Present Tickets should be sent to the Premium Department, P. O. Box No. 2054, Calcutta. Enclose in your parcel a letter written in English stating your name and full address, the number of Present Tickets enclosed and the Presents you require in exchange. The Presents will be sent to you by Registered Post free of all charges.

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S/48.

MIND BEHIND ASIA

THE "BIG FOUR"

The "Big Four of Asia," who control the mind of the modern East, have one trait in common—they are military heroes. Ghazi Mustapha Kemal of Turkey, the Wahabi King of Mecca, the Persian Shah Pahlavi, and King Amanullah, the ruler of my own country of Afghanistan, have all had to fight their respective ways to power. Thus writes Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah in "Daily Express"

The recent internal insurrections and external wars which threw their countries into disorder called for leaders who could deal with the chaos. These men jumped into the arena, defended their countries by the sword, and with its might mounted their thrones.

But similarity ceases here, because each of the countries has peculiar conditions of its own.

Mustapha grasped his opportunity at the dismantling of the old Ottoman Empire in 1919 by organising the remnants of Anatolian troops when actually, as inspector-general, he was ordered to disarm them.

He was able to carry through all his political and social reforms practically without opposition, not because a new mentality had developed in Turkey—for old Turkey lives no further than two hundred yards from the newly laid Ghazi-Avenue in Angora even to-day—but because he struck the chord of that military urge with which the Turk has been characterised since his Central Asian forbears hurled the Byzantine Empire into the sea.

Ibn Saud, the desert warrior, has also won battles and is skilled in diplomacy; but the minds of his zealots are cast in a different mould from that of the Turks. I doubt if there has been another Arab King in contemporary history who has handled his difficulties so masterfully as the great Wahabi of Mecca.

Unlike the Turks, his people think in a corporate manner only in a religious sense. The tenetes of Islam have entered deeply in to their lives and have consequently rendered their individual outlook self-sufficient.

The tendencies in Persia might be regarded as midway between the Arabs and the Turks, with a leaning towards the former; but modern Persia is the work of salvage of one man, and that it its Shah.

In Persia the pace of affairs is advisedly measured; it is not so in Afghanistan, especially after the return of King Amanullah from his European tour. Unless the mountains are flattened out there, and snow ceases to fall over the Safaid Koh, the parliamentary regime cannot flourish in Afghanisan.

It is the sheer master mind of King Amanullah that keeps the Afghan progress at white heat, and enlightenment is increasing with education.

LOCAL MILLS CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, Dec. 25.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	„	0 12 3
Jecob	„	0 12 6
Toyo Potdar	„	0 12 0
Moon	„	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH—(full weight 34|40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91-1|2—92-1|2	„	1 0 6
Century 6404—8705	„	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1 0 9
Phoenix	„	1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	1 0 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	1 0 9
Daud Sahib	„	1 0 6
Ganga Ghat	„	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH—(Light weight)	No.	5202
		5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
David	„	1 1 0
Moon	„	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	„	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality.		
Swan Finlay	„	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	„	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH—Satin Calender 34-42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	„	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	1 0 0
Sakuntla	„	1 0 3
Manekji (Kunda)	„	0 15 0
Globe	„	0 0 0
Rachael	„	0 15 9
Dinshaw Maharaja	„	0 15 9
Mother	„	1 0 0
Kachhwa	„	1 0 0
LEPAD—		
Spring	„	0 15 9
Textile	„	0 15 9
Century	„	0 15 9
DHOOTIES—7, 8, 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 1 6
Jecob	„	1 1 3
Century	„	1 1 6
Mun Mill	„	1 1 6
DHOOTIES—10 Yard.		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 6
Century	„	1 0 6
Jecob	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 6
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 15 0
GABRUN NO. 5124.		
Hindustan	„	0 0 0
E. D. Rachael	„	7 8 0
MARKIN JAPAN—		
4488	„	0 0 0
3810	„	11 4 0
9898	„	11 4 0
9797	„	9 12 0
44500	„	9 11 0
BLACK CHEAK—		
5800 Sholapur	„	9 4 0
SALITA—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 6
DUKDI—Yards 12—13—14.		
Kanta	„	1 3 0
Kohinoor	„	1 3 0
Phoenix	„	1 3 0
Framji	„	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA—Yards 5 to 9.		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	„	1 1 0
Moon	„	1 1 0
Phoenix	„	1 0 0
Maher	„	1 0 0
Simplex	„	1 0 3

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending ot 8 a.m. of 25-12-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.960 inches (.047 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.875 inches (.027 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.009.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.8

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.4 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.4 degrees (1.35 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 51 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

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Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 6 months and onwards
Fresh stocks of the Allenburys Foods are imported each week.
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Mrs.....

.....

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily), writes:—
"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person."
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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

The authorities of the Azhar University of Cairo has decided to send five students to the universities of Europe so that they may be better equipped for missionary work.—"Hamdard".

The Turkish Government has opened agricultural banks in several places with a view to helping the agriculturists of Turkey whose condition had become very critical owing to the drying up of crops last year.—"Hamdard".

"We have just now learnt that Mr. Nisar Husain, Deputy Collector, better known in Aligarh circles as "My Lord", has breathed his last. The deceased was a great supporter of the M. A. O. College and one of the devoted workers in the cause of the Muslim University. He was very popular amongst the old and new students of the M. A. O. College. He was also a member of the Senate of the University. May his soul rest in peace!"—"Hamdard".

Nawab Akbar Yar Jang Bahadur, former Home Secretary, Hyderabad State, has recently come to Delhi and is staying at the Jamea Milliya Islamia, Qaraul Bagh.—"Hamdard".

Sir Muhammad Rafiq has, at the instance of Haji Abdul Ghaffar, made a gift of about 50 books to the Naziria Library which was founded in honour of the late Saiyed Nazir Husain.—"Hamdard".

The mother of Nahas Pasha is dead. The funeral procession consisted of about 10,000 persons.—"Hamdard".

Saiyed Ja'afar Husain of Lucknow has started a movement which aims at making the Mussalmans thrifty. He has sent a circular to all the Muslim newspapers and has requested them to help him in his task."—"Sach".

Commenting upon the adoption of Latin script by Turkey, "Ma'arif" observes:—"There is no reason for entertaining this doubt that Islam will not be able to bear the onslaughts of the Latin script and that its foundations will be destroyed in that country. Why will the Mussalmans using the Latin script cease to be Muslims if the Chinese Mussalmans remain as such by using the Chinese script—and the Mussalmans of India by using the Bengali, Marathi, Kanarese script? If these Mussalmans have not ceased to be Mussalmans, then surely the Turks will remain Muslims. The result of this move will be that the present position enjoyed by Turkey as being the centre of Islam, will soon be lost and the Turks will be reduced to the position of an ordinary nation in the world and the Muslim masses will become indifferent to what is passing on there."

On the 15th instant the Delhi police raided the Punjab Hindu Hotel and in spite of search nothing objectionable was found.—"Tej".

The Secretary, Akali Jatha, Rawalpindi, has sent a telegram to King Amanullah requesting him not to compel the Sikhs to wear any head-dress other than the turban which they are enjoined by their religion to wear.—"Bande Mataram".

Lala Ram Chandra Shukla makes a suggestion in "Bande Mataram" to the effect that Urdu newspapers should avoid publishing the news supplied by the Punjab Press Bureau on the ground that they are the result of some selfish, misleading and lying propaganda. He concludes by warning the Press that if this service is allowed to exist, it is bound to prove dangerous to the country.

"For the last several days unauthentic reports about Afghanistan are being published. In the Punjab these reports are published either by the Punjab Press Bureau and the "Civil and Military Gazette". Apparently there is no connection between the two. But the readers can find out that what is published today through one agency, the same thing is republished two days after through the other agency. Can anybody solve this riddle? If the Punjab Press Bureau is an authentic agency, then why does it hesitate to make public the sources of its information. The Punjab Press Bureau is publishing and republishing the reports about Afghanistan which have appeared before. The people have now found out the game. What else is it if not part of a propaganda that one item of news is published and republished under different names. Several newspapers in Lahore view with suspicion the news supplied by the Bureau. Why then is it hesitating to make public its sources of information?"—"Bande Mataram".

In recognition of the services rendered by Khwaja Hasan Nizami in connection with H. E. H. the Nizam's visit to Delhi, the latter has restored the monthly pension of Rs. 200 to the former. This pension was stopped some time ago.—"Tej".

The weekly, "Karanti", will be published from Delhi from the next month. Arrangements for its publication have all been completed.—"Tej".

"Riyasat" learns that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is starting a paper from Delhi from the beginning of the next month. The name of the paper will be "Al-Iqdam". The Maulana wanted to restart his old paper, "Al-Hilal", but since a declaration has already been made by some other person, the Maulana has changed the name of his paper.—"Ajmal".

The cultivation of cotton is on the increase in Iraq. Last year only 1,840 acres of land was under cultivation, while this year the number has increased to 3,514 acres. The Government of the country is particularly taking interest in the matter of cotton-growing and the agriculturists are being taught new methods of cultivating cotton.—"Hamdard".

The text-books in the schools and colleges of Iraq are being strongly criticised. These text-books were written by the school-teachers and were made part of the curriculum after they were duly sanctioned by the Education Minister. The agitation is due to the fact that all these books have been written by foreigners.—"Hamdard".

The relations between Greece and Turkey are getting worse day by day so much so that there is very little hope of any understanding. It is alleged that the cause of this trouble is that the Turks living in Greece have been maltreated.—"Hamdard".

Condolence meetings have been held in Etawah and Delhi on the death of Deputy Nisar Husain, better known as "My Lord".

The Dargah Committee of Khwaja Sahib's tomb at Ajmere has prohibited the dancing girls from singing within the precincts of the tomb. The supporters of the dancing girls are giving out a threat to drag the matter to a Court of Law.—"Hamdard".

The other day the Muslim Academy of Lucknow gave an "At Home" in honour of Mir Saiyed Jalib, formerly editor of "Hamdam", Lucknow, when speeches were made eulogising his services.—"Hamdard".

CALCUTTA MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

—:o:—

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDATION

The Calcutta Mathematical Society will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its foundation by holding a special meeting on the 28th instant at 4 p.m., in the room of the Society in the University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road. In addition to the members of the Society, there will be present representatives of the Benares Mathematical Society and the Indian Mathematical Society, and a number of distinguished mathematicians from various parts of India. It is hoped that many eminent educationists, resident in Calcutta, will attend as honoured guests.

Professor Ganesh Prasad, the President of the Society, has been the recipient of contributions and messages from several famous mathematicians.

MESSAGES.

The contributions will appear in a special volume of the Journal of the Society in four parts; the first part containing ten papers is practically ready. Among the messages received may be reproduced the following:—

(1) From Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor: "May I offer cordial congratulations to the Calcutta Mathematical Society on its twenty years of fruitful activityfi which has established its position among the main sources of mathematical science in the world. May the great age of Indian Mathematics be revived in our time."

(2) From Prof. Horace Lamb: "The Calcutta Mathematical Society is to be congratulated on attaining its present anniversary, with its long record of valuable work in promoting the study and the development of the science. I most cordially wish it continued success and increased prosperity."

(3) From Prof. Maurice Frechet: "Please receive my hearty congratulations on the excellent work performed in the past by the Society over which you preside and my wishes for its prosperity in the future."

(4) From Prof. E. R. Hedrick: "Let me express to you and through you to the Calcutta Mathematical Society my congratulations upon the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Society and my sincere wishes for the future growth and scientific success of the Society."

(5) From Prof. F. Riesz: "Please communicate my best wishes for the Calcutta Mathematical Society."

(6) From. Dr. Charles Chree: "Please receive my best wishes for the success of the commemoration volume."

(7) From Prof. R. Fueter: "I congratulate your famous Society on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its foundation.

(8) From Prof. J. Hadamard: "Please receive the expression of my heartiest sympathy for colleagues and your Society on the important and beautiful occasion."

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CLUES

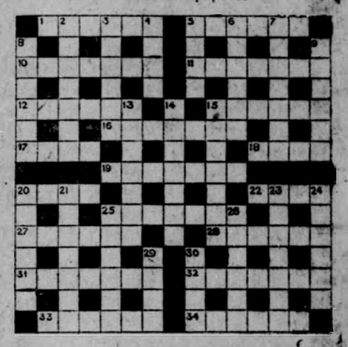
Across

1. Diamonds are this. 5. These supply our daily news. 10. A collection of books. 11. Harry Lauder thinks it nice to this on a Sunday morning (3 words) 12. Plates (the addition of a consonant gives the name of important parts of Remingtons). 15. A Remingt n Portable is as useful here as anywhere (2 words). 16. To make known. 17. What the typist may feel if kept late. 18. Adversity has its 19. Councellors. 20. Increase. 22. You are now in this part of the world. 25. Buying a Remington means opening on this. 27. Plant of the genus Dipsacus. 28. Found at the bottom of figure columns. 31. Accounts (like ships) are often this 32. Expresses agreement. 33. Coral islands. 34. Not quite bulls-eyes.

Down

2. An umpire or referee. 3. What enables you to solve this puzzle 4. Decidedly not in agreement. 5. 5 across is made from this. 6. Enough and to spare. 7. You cannot use your Remington without these. 8. Runs away. 9. Vertical Remington machines here remind one of snakes of the genus Vipera. 13. This is golden. 14. If caught bending, you will have to do this before resuming your normal position. 15. Marked incivility. 20. Movement. 21. A substance capable of producing a reaction. 23. A tool used by all mechanics. 24. To impose a tax. 25. Pear-shaped pot used in chemistry. 26. Alarm. 29. Not used as much since Remington invented typewriters. 30 A queen.

In all cases the decision of the Managing Director must be accepted as final and NO CORRESPONDENCE CAN BE ENTERTAINED. Envelopes will be opened on 9th February, 1929 and results announced in the newspapers.



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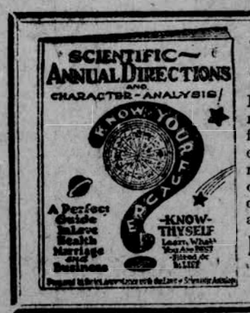
Coupon No..... attached.

N.B.—Any number of solutions may be submitted and any paper may be used for submitting solutions provided every solution submitted is accompanied by a coupon.



1929. ANNUAL DIRECTIONS. 1929.

How is your Luck in the new year? Great good fortune may be yours! Send your date of Birth for your yearly forecast giving, monthly and weekly details with exact events and actual days and dates. These directions have received a generous welcome from my numerous clients all over the world. The Price of this wonderful reading is only Rs. 2/4/ to be recovered by V. P. Moon Table and Daily Hour Guide will accompany FREE.

PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE. (West. Godavary.)

BANGALORE DISTURBANCES AND AFTER

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(Continued from page 6).

of two different communities gifted with a sense of patriotism transcending the fleeting passions of the hour or the boundaries of this State. Nobody can gainsay that in them the Press has its best friends, despite the distinct disservice that some pretended, if not spurious members of it—including the redoubtable "Times of India"—did during the late disturbances here. They, at any rate, are not likely to fail at this critical moment.

NO HINDU MUSLIM QUESTION.

It has been proved beyond any reasonable doubt, from evidence placed from almost every side, that there is no such thing as a Hindu-Muslim question in the State. For once the prophets have been proved to be false. The michief-makers have been made to know that their game is up and that their occupation is gone for ever. The question of providing means to settle any possible differences between the two communities has been before the Committee and it is likely to find a place both in the Report and in the Recommendations. The proposal of Joint Conciliation Boards to settle such differences is likely to be worked out and a general scheme for constituting them is also likely to be sketched out. Such a scheme would be the first of its kind proposed for the settlement of religious or semi-religious disputes and Mysore would have led the way in practical action in this matter.

RESPONSIBILITY OF POLICE.

Another matter on which evidence has been all but unanimous before the Committee is the responsibility of the Police. It is necessary here to premise that practically no evidence worth the name was tendered to show that they had failed in the discharge of the duties. True it is that they did not break even an umbrella on the head of a local Lajpat Rai, which the Punjab Police so successfully carried out the other day to signalize the entry of the Simon Seven into their midst. That speaks well of the local Police. At least it ought to invite no adverse criticism. But here it is that there is a marked conflict of "opinion"—not "evidence"—as put before the Committee. On the one hand, it has been suggested that there was "over-action" on the part of the Police—in calling the Military to disperse, in patrolling with armoured cars, in avoiding the gathering of crowds under legal notifications, etc., and on the other, it has been stated with equal gusto that there was "inaction"—in not attempting to obtain a general order to fire, in not arresting, some hundreds with a handful of constables, and in not dispersing the crowds by baton charges and what not. As is usual, with "opinions" of these opposite tendencies, it is not difficult to see where the truth lies.

ADMIRABLE ATTITUDE.

The Police throughout this mischievous campaign showed admirable patience in trying circumstances and if they did not open fire at the Public Offices on the 30th July, it stands to their credit rather than to their demerit. The head of the Police, an officer of outstanding abilities and uncommon good sense, kept his head cool and dispersed the crowd with the minimum of force required for the purpose. If that has become a crime—then killing is no murder. People in India have become accustomed to "opening fire" on the most frivolous grounds and when a serious attempt is made to disperse a crowd by other, but more humane, means, it seems not merely not in keeping with the order of things but also wholly outlandish! This is much like light to the eyes of the fishes of the Kentucky caves; they have been in such perpetual darkness that their eyes refuse to function. The tragedy of the position is that nobody has so far acknowledged that some hundreds of lives were saved on the fatal 30th July by that humane and efficient officer the I.G. of Police in Mysore, using his discretion correctly and avoiding bloodshed admirably. The injuries sustained by the few in their skirmishes with the mounted Sawars are as a trifle compared to the certain loss of lives that was prevented by the good sense of the I.G. of Police. The fact is that on that day not a life was lost; no buildings damaged and no property laid holf of.

I. G'S COMMENDABLE GOOD-SENSE

The very idea of dispersing a crowd of such dimensions as gathered on that day without recourse to fire arms requires to be commended, for it showed for the first time in India the better way of dealing with situations of a like kind. It is certain beyond the shadow of a doubt that the situation was saved by the I.G. of Police that day by the rare courage he showed in avoiding recourse to fire arms. As to arrests, later on, he said in his evidence before the Committee, that it would have been madness to attempt it within the short time the looting lasted, with the crowds so heavy and the police so few. His words ought to carry weight. The Police are neither omniscient nor omnipotent—they have their limitations. An Executive Officer of experience and resource and one too, with the courage of his convictions, the I.G. of Police may be trusted to give an unbiassed opinion in a matter like this. To say that he was trying to shroud his subordinates, would be to utter a gross libel on him and his unblemished character and career of over a quarter of century in the service of His Highness's Government. The opinion of one like him ought to weigh heavily with the Committee and the Government, when they eventually come to decide thi sparticular point either way.

There are other aspects of the Committee's enquiry but they are too important to be dealt with in this article. They will be considered at some length later.

LAJPATI FREE PHYSICAL TRAINING CAMP

The Physical Culture Department of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has decided to open a "Physical Training Camp" at Gorakhpur (U.P.). The Camp will begin on the 27th January 1929 and last upto 5th March 1929. Within this short period of nearly one month and a quarter, instructions shall be compulsorily imparted in Lakadi fencing, Wrestling, Malkhambh, Dagger-fighting, Lathi, Lelhim, Indian Clubs, and Lance-throwing (the last four being taught in individual as well as drill systems), and optionally in Sword, Patta and Parasu (axe). Side by side with this physical training of indigenous games of defence and offence, there will also be a course of mental and intellectual training in Yoga (Asan Pranayam Kriyas), Hygiene, First aid, principles of physical culture and the history of the physical degeneration of India.

Expert Instructors from the well-known Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti, Berar, have been engaged for the purpose. It is hoped that all the youngmen shall avail themselves of the advantages of this training. Authorities of Municipal and District Boards, High schools and Colleges and all other private, Government and semi-government institutions in U. P. are requested to send their candidates to attend the Camp and thus help the spread of physical culture. Although the Camp is chiefly meant for U. P. candidates, outsiders may also be allowed. Instructions and lodging shall be gratis. There will be an admission fee of Re. 1/- and the boarding charge will be from Rs. 13 to 15 per mensem. For detailed information write with a half anna stamp for Leaflet No. 2. Applications later than 15th January 1929 may not be admitted.

Correspondence in this connection should be addressed to Bhagwati Prasad Tiwari, Convenor, Lajpati Physical Training Camp, Office of the District Hindu Sabha, Gorakhpur.

ALL-INDIA POSTMEN AND LOWER GRADE STAFF CONFERENCE

According to the majority of votes received from the different District Unions the Reception Committee of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference has decided that Hon. Mr. A. Ranga Swamy Ayanger should be requested to opreside at the sixth session of the Conference. He has kindly accepted this offer. The dates of the Conference have now been definitely settled and the Conference will be held on 1st, 2nd and 3rd January, 1929, in the grand palatial building (Albert Institute Hall) 15, College Square, Calcutta.

The delegation fee is fived at Rs. 4/ (Four only) for each. Captain and Vice-Captain along with the Volunteers with badges, will attend at both Howrah and Sealdah Railway Stations from the 31st December.

For particulars write to Raj Kumar Chakravarty, Hon. General Secretary, Reception Committee.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" LAJPATRAI ANNUAL

The editor of the "Hindustan Times" in a letter dated 20th instant writes:—

The "Hindustan Times" Lajpatrai Annual is now almost ready. The annual will be printed on art paper in a handy and attractive size. It will contain more than sixty beautiful pictures and numerous interesting articles from the pens of the famous English and Indian writers. The annual will consist of a short sketch of Lalaji's epoch-making speeches, and Lalaji's famous sayings. The Annual will be sold for annas eight. A special art design has been prepared for the titled page.

B. P. SCHOOL BOARDS' PRIMARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The preliminary meeting in connection with the Third Bombay Presidency School Boards' Primary Education Conference was held in the Bandra Municipal Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday the 22nd December 1928, when Mr. C. D. Barfivala was voted to the chair. After resolving to organise the Third Session of the Conference under the auspices of the Bandra Municipal School Board the Working Committee was appointed.

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AN ALL WOMEN CABINET

When Women Enter the Govt.

I have seen it suggested in the "Daily Express" that England will one day be governed by an all-woman Cabinet. Presumably the idea comes from the realisation that women now vote on level terms with men, and, in the aggregate, slightly outnumber men.

I do not wish to suggest that a carefully trained and selected all-woman Cabinet could not govern as well as a carefully trained and chosen all-men Cabinet—and better than most average Cabinets, many of whose members are not, in fact, selected primarily on account of their efficiency.

Still, the idea of an all-woman Cabinet attracts me as little as does an all-man Cabinet. If it were deliberately selected on account of its sex it would be the negation of the vital principle for which women have fought and still are fighting—the fundamental principle of equality. Thus says Viscountess Rhondda in a interview to the "Daily Express."

I believe that, given equal training, education, and opportunity, there is little to choose between men and women so far as capacity is concerned; and for that reason I am not going to subscribe to the view that if the nation were combed for the twenty best brains and characters to form a government, not a single man would be found among the resultant collection.

Equal franchise notwithstanding, women have scarcely begun to be granted even a measure of equal opportunity in business, industrial, and professional life. It is not a question of proving their fitness for posts. In many cases they are deliberately not given a chance.

A good deal of the legislation of to-day, for instance, operates either to keep women out of a prosperous branch of industry or from the more highly paid jobs.

One cannot blame an employer if he regards women as a nuisance in his business when he is compelled by law to treat them differently from men.

Women in the Civil Service are liable to dismissal on marriage. A capable woman going in for public health work finds that she has to choose between a career or marriage after taking her medical degree for if she marries she has to resign. Women teachers are also usually dismissed on marriage.

The old generalisations like "Woman's place is in the home" die hard. But the post-war generation are realising more and more that intelligent and able women can happily and successfully combine the work they are fitted for with marriage and the duties of motherhood; that they can fit marriage into their lives, as men have always done, and not necessarily sacrifice either work to marriage or marriage to work.

Eventually we shall cut through the tangle of confused thought and obsolete tradition, and get this business of work and marriage as it relates to women straightened out.

But first women will have to enter the Government.

It is often said by those who dislike the idea of women Cabinet Ministers, that women can never level up with men in the larger action of life, because women are softer in fibre, too compassionate, slipshod, made over sentimental by the maternal instinct for the rough business of holding their own with men and in the battle of life and affairs.

But this is chiefly a matter of education and experience owing to the way girls are usually brought up. Character-forming in youth is no less effective with girls than with boys.

The theory that women are an inferior sex designed by nature for a sheltered and protected existence is pure nonsense. Events during and since the war alone proved the contrary. But women must be given full opportunities to develop and grow mentally and spiritually.

Already the experiment which began in 1918 has made extraordinary progress. The changes which we accept in 1928 as commonplaces would have seemed fantastic in pre-franchise days.

Then a wife had no ground for divorce if her husband were only faithless. The age of consent in cases of indecent assault remained at the appalling age of thirteen. Women were banned from the legal profession.

No woman might sit on the bench of magistrates, or on juries. Sex prejudice prevented the passage of legislation to protect a mother from the risk of unskilled attendance at childbirth. The claim to equal guardianship of children was ridiculed.

Women were debarred from the degrees and other privileges of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The mere idea of women in the House of Commons made the strongest man tremble.

This was the situation when a limited franchise was granted in 1918. But political forces move Governments—nothing else will; and women had abruptly become a political force.

Therefore the situation changed rapidly. In the course of the ensuing decade, the injustices, anomalies, and cruelties I have mentioned were removed, one by one.

The entry of women into the Government will see a similar acceleration in the removal of those artificial barriers that still hold women from the equal opportunity in all walks of life which is the only road to true equality.

Inevitably, I suppose, there will be early discussions on the sort of post women ought to have in the Cabinet. One foresees this sort of thing: "They'll give Mrs. So-and-So the Home Office, I expect. She wouldn't do at the Foreign Office—a man's job that. So is the Treasury. Women are never any good at finance. But a woman might not be bad at the Ministry of Agriculture. Quite a lot of women go in for farming and cattle-breeding these days. A woman Minister of Health might not be bad, either. Women have a flair for nursing and child welfare." And so on.

I fear this will be the first reaction when women enter the Cabinet. But it will pass, and must pass. I doubt whether these implied fundamental differences between the masculine and feminine brain exist. I doubt even, all things beaing equal, if the difference in basic character is as great as is generally supposed.

Naturally, there will always be dependent women, and women who prefer sex privilege to sex equality. But this is not a thing peculiar to women. It is not a sex phenomenon. As Mr. Bernard Shaw reminded us recently, the war showed that there are men who are just as willing to be kept by women as any women ever were by men. A question of the individual, not of sex.

But I foresee that before a Prime Minister will be able to pick women for his Cabinet as freely as he picks men, society will have to let go its immemorial view of women as sex incarnate, and accept them as individuals first and women afterwards.

SIX SINS OF SOCIETY

A STUDY IN MODERN LIFE

Faced by such a subject as this, one is also faced by an irresistible temptation to use further alliterations and to make all the six sins start with an "S." So here they are—Swooping, Scandalmongering, Sponging, Sensation-hunting, Self-advertisement, and Second-rateness. Thus writes the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Carnegie in the "Daily Express."

"Swooping" refers to those tiresome, persistent people who swoop down and seize anything new which we happen to have discovered. I mean the type of guest who rushes up to you at a party and cries: "My dear! Where did you discover that marvellous man? Do bring him to my party on the seventh!"

Every married man is legitimate game to the swooper. Bachelors have no allure for them, but Benedicts are always fish to their net, and that the "fish" are frequently landed in the Divorce Court has no deterring effect on the swoopers themselves or their tactics.

Scandal-mongering has been a sin of fashionable society from time immemorial.

La Rochefoucauld said: "We commonly slander more through vanity than malice!" And it is true that some people are unable to resist the temptation of acquiring the reputation of a raconteur. Say to them: "O! You must tell that story about Jane and the young man in the train." Or, "Tell us about Tommy when he first mounted guard. It's quite your best story."

The probability is that they will make Jane more and more indiscreet, and the luckless Tommy more and more idiotic as the stories reach their sixth recounting.

Many people have brought Sponging, the third sin, to a fine art, especially in recent years. I know a very well-known society woman who from one year to another hardly ever has a meal at her own expense.

One of her favourite methods is to ring up some un-suspecting young man and invite him out to dine. When the waiter presents the bbill she has conveniently forgotten her purse. "I'll send you a cheque in the morning!" she says, as she presses the bill into her guest's unwilling hand.

But the next morning never arrives.

Another little habit of hers is to ring up a woman friend and say: "Darling, I have not seen you for ages. We must meet soon. When will you come to lunch?"

In all good faith the friend suggests the following Tuesday, whereupon the telephone oscillates with emotion as the sponger says: "Darling! I'm too, too sorry, but Tuesday my tiresome cook has got to go to the dentist and have all her teeth out. But—could I lunch with you instead that day?"

The friend is neatly caught, since having previously confessed to being disengaged on Tuesday, she can hardly refuse.

The other three sins on my list—Sensation-hunting, Self-advertisement, and Second-rateness—have only blossomed into full flower in our post-war society, although no doubt they existed in some degree in Victorian and Edwardian days.

Take Sensation-hunting. It is a case of *anything* for a thrill; *anything* for a fresh sensation; *anything* to be amused; *anything*, in short, that "you can't get a kick out of!"

If drinking five cocktails leaves you unmoved, well, drink ten!

The other day quite a nice girl said to me: "Thirty-nine men have kissed me this year!"

As I was unable to imagine any less unattractive employment, I could not resist asking her whether the experience had afforded her any amusement. She said "It doesn't exactly amuse me. It's really just curiosity on my part. After all, there is a chance one may get a thrill!"

It is this same wild search for a thrill that causes some people to organise excursions down to the "dope" dens of Chinatown, and to the more disreputable of the night clubs of Soho.

The danger lies in the fact that as their taste for pleasure becomes more vitiated, so it becomes necessary to increase the strength of the thrills, until eventually the palate gets so deadened that there is no thrill left in the world for them.

Self-advertisement has become a mania. I think it arises from the astonishing self-satisfaction from which most members of society suffer. At least I conclude that the people who advertise themselves so widely must be satisfied with themselves, or else why bother to do it?

Second-rateness, the last sin, is really a true-to-life picture of society as it is to-day. Nothing about it is quite first-rate. There are no great beauties, no great wits, and no great intellects. The men are rather intelligent, rather good at games. The women are rather pretty, rather well dressed. In short, "rather "anything" describes society of to-day better than any other adjective.

OUT! OUT!!

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LORD BIRKENHEAD'S NEW CAREER

MR. SNOWDEN'S ATTACK

The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M. P., writes in "The Daily Herald":—

The Earl of Birkenhead, finding that politics does not provide him with an income adequate to meet his expensive tastes and his somewhat high standard of living, has turned to an easier and more lucrative way of making both ends meet.

Having climbed to the highest office in the legal profession through politics, he has now abandoned politics to gain "the glittering prizes" of a business and financial career.

Acting on the advice of the old adage that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," Lord Birkenhead has announced that he will continue to be a burden on the taxpayers to the extent of £5,000 a year until he has established a position in the business world which will bring him in an income from directors' fees sufficient to satisfy his financial needs.

As to how long this transition period from penury to aqluence will last he will "neither solicit nor accept advice." It will, presumably, depend upon the number of companies who think that Lord Birkenhead's name and fame are an asset worth a few thousands a year in director's fees.

Lord Birkenhead has already joined the Boards of Imperial Chemicals, the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Trust, and the Sugar-refining Company of Tate and Llye. And he appears to think that because he has been a director of these three companies for three weeks he is entitled to pose as a business authority, and to stigmatise as lacking in business knowledge and capacity men who prefer to continue to give their services to the State without the reward of a pension of £5,000 a year.

One might pertinently inquire what are Lord Birkenhead's business qualifications and business experience? We would like to know what is his knowledge of the chemical industry, or what he knows about sugar-refining.

In his letter of attack upon Sir Henry Slesser he writes boastingly about the huge income he has made at the Bar. If that be so, he appears to have shown very little business capacity either in economising that big income, or in investing it.

We would ask Lord Birkenhead, in his own words, "what indication he has ever given that he is adequate to manage any business at all"? If it be a qualification for business management to know nothing at all about the business of which he is a director then Lord Birkenhead is eminently qualified to manage Imperial Chemicals and Tate and Lyle, and the numerous other enterprises of which he will, no doubt, soon become an ornamental head.

If we are to judge business capacity by the business brains of Lord Birkenhead's late Cabinet associates, then we readily admit that there is no Labour leader possessed of that kind of business ability. The Labour leader's idea of business would not be to hand over a profitable State business to be exploited for private gain.

But perhaps Lord Birkenhead, in a moment of frankness, would confess that he has no high opinion of the business capacity of his late colleagues, for did he not a few years ago describe them as a lot of second-class brains?

If Lord Birkenhead had ever given the least evidence of his business capacity we might tolerate his offensive reference to Labour leaders. But coming from a man who knows nothing of business, who has never had any experience of either a factory or a workshop, or of business management, his remark is a piece of impertinence.

Most of the leaders of the Trade Union and Labour movements have assisted in building up great and successful organisations. They did not go into business at the top, to be a sort of gilded dome; but began at the bottom and worked up making themselves conversant with every detail of the business at every stage.

The Labour leaders, whom he now contemptuously stigmatises as lacking in business capacity, have not had, with a few exceptions, the advantages he had of being kept at school and university till they were 23 or 24 years of age. The Labour leaders were working from 12 or 14 years of age to give the likes of Lord Birkenhead an education which may have made them clever, but has certainly not succeeded in making them into gentlemen.

Lord Birkenhead's directorships raise a question of greater importance than the mere personal issue. The practice of politicians, and lawyers, and pensioners upon the State, becoming highly-paid directors of business concerns about which they know nothing, is assuming the magnitude of a great scandal.

Twice recently Mr. Baldwin has called attention to it; and I wonder if his latest reference to the matter in his speech at Glasgow was inwardly prompted by the latest desertion of a colleague to take up directorships. He said:—

"I say this of my own experience, that since the days when private industry gave place to the joint-stock companies there have battened on the joint-stock companies large numbers of men connected with management and directors who are parasitical to industry, and nothing but parasitical."

But I do not think it matters very m what Lord Birkenhead's opinion a the business capacity of Labour lea is. The country will settle that ques next summer.

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 26 (WED.).

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal, Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 8 a.m.).
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) All-India Muslim League
Presilent—Maharaja of Mahmudabad
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.
(11) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain.

DECEMBER 27 (THU.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travanc
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mehmudabad
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjects' Confe ence.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Nara

DECEMBER 28 (FRI.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudab
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.

(5) All-India States Subjects' Con ence.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31 (MON.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DURING THE CONGRESS WEE
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

THIRTEEN AS A LUCKY NUMBE

President Wilson's belief that thir was his lucky number was wellknow his friends, but public attention has b called to it by several passages in new volumes of Colonel House's letters. The President was not unique in conviction that 13 was a lucky num remarks Mr. H. W. Wilson in the "D Mail," who points out that Mr. L George in one of his election speeches 1924 said that he too was of that lief. But Bismarck, who was certai not a superstitious man, hated the n ber and dreaded taking action on any that bore it. Mr. Churchill shares distaste and never tolerates 13 at tabl President Wilson deliberately flo the 13 superstition, arriving at Brest Friday, December 13, 1918, for his w at the peace conference which ended disastrously for himself and in so m trouble for his Allies. He put 26 (13 2) clauses in his covenant of the Leag and completed it on February 13, 19 He even insisted that his Christmas ta should be set for 13.

Some of his friends thought that number subsequently wrecked its reve on him. For it was on September 26, 19 a date just twice 13, that his final bre down took place, after the United Sta Senate on August 13, 1919, had decided reservations in regard to the peace tre which—according to Wilson—u fied all his work.

That the superstition is widespread proved by a study of any street di tory, which will show that there are great many streets without any No.

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